MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Israeli and Syrian forces exchanged fire near the village of Yanta in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to Jerusalem and Damascus radio reports. Jerusalem radio said the incident started when the IDF reacted to sniper fire; the Syrians then opened fire from the western slopes of Mount Hermon and the IDF responded. On the other hand, a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio accused the Israelis of violating the cease-fire, claiming that the Syrians returned the fire and "silenced the enemy positions." Both sides said the clashes lasted several hours.

Israeli forces in the 'Alayh area were meanwhile ordered to mediate between Phalangist and Druze militias in an attempt to end the current bout of fighting and kidnappings, Jerusalem radio reported. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon radio subsequently reported further clashes between the warring factions in villages south of 'Alayh.

Inspecting the Lebanese Army's Beirut operations command, President Amin al-Jumayyil congratulated senior officers on the task they are undertaking in the capital and criticized "slanders" against the army, Beirut radio reported. The commander of the military police explained that 65 percent of complaints against excesses by army personnel are contradictory and exaggerated, the radio noted. The Beirut garrison commander then confirmed that the army will gradually deploy in East Beirut to undertake search operations after measures in the western area are completed. According to another Beirut radio report, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told the newspaper AL-BAYRAQ that the delay in implementing the security plan in East Beirut is because of the army's preoccupation with measures in the western sector, which are taking longer than anticipated. However, sources cited by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon ascribed the delay to acute differences among the Phalangist military commanders.

Israel

A 13 October Cabinet session will consider a proposal for security arrangements in Lebanon which Israel will insist on as a condition for withdrawing the IDF, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that the proposal talks of security arrangements to guarantee the safety and well-being of the Israeli northern settlements from a distance of 40 to 45 km beyond the border, the radio said these arrangements will be signed with the Lebanese Government, which will be responsible for implementing them while guaranteeing that Lebanon will no longer serve as a base for violent actions against Israel. The Lebanese Army will supervise the arrangements, the radio said, and Christian militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces will be incorporated in the army units in south Lebanon.

PLO-Jordan

After a 12 October meeting in Amman, the PLO Executive Committee issued a statement condemning the Lebanese Army's "repressive" measures against Palestinians in Beirut. The statement, which was broadcast by Amman radio, demanded that the Lebanese Government protect Palestinian civilians and establishments, urged Arab states to pressure the Lebanese on this issue and called on the states participating in the multinational force to protect Palestinian civilians in accordance with their commitments. Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirmed in a news conference reported by Amman radio that his talks with Jordan's King Husayn were "constructive, useful and successful." The radio also reported that 'Arafat's aide, Mahmud al-Labadi, said the PLO considers that there will be an opportunity to establish a federation between Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza after the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The Amman paper AD-DUSTUR described Syria's implicit criticism of 'Arafat's talks with Husayn as unacceptable and a "most dangerous trend against the PLO." The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS likewise asserted that it is in no one's interest to cast doubts on 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO and claimed that Syria's "campaign" against 'Arafat dominated the atmosphere of the Jordanian-Palestinian summit.

According to a Damascus television report on the Syrian information minister's 10 October news conference, the minister said there is no PLO consensus on the talks in Amman because five Palestinian organizations have issued a statement rejecting the talks.

PLO leader 'Arafat flew to Tunis on 13 October for talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Monte Carlo radio reported.

Egypt-Sudan

Speaking in Khartoum on the occasion of the signing of an Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter, President Husni Mubarak said unity will be achieved not through "sudden leaps" but through gradual and progressive steps. The new charter is a further advance toward unity and will be followed by other steps, the Egyptian leader added in his remarks, which were broadcast live by Cairo radio. President Ja'far Numayri stressed in his speech, broadcast live by Omdurman radio, that the cohesion of Egypt and Sudan must be strengthened in order to defeat enemies conspiring against the two countries.

The new charter provides for integration in political, economic, military, social and cultural affairs. It also provides for the establishment of a higher council for integration, a Nile Valley parliament and an integration fund, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi counteroffensive in the western sector and shot down an Iraqi plane over Ilam Province. Meanwhile, the 12 October Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by Baghdad radio, asserted that Iranian forces attempted to attack Iraqi soldiers in the Mandali region, but after heavy fighting the Iranians lost some "important positions." The communique added that 48 Iranians died in northern sector fighting.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN122154 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2110 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] At the conclusion of a meeting in Amman tonight, the PLO Executive Committee issued the following statement on the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut:

During a meeting it held in Amman today, the PLO Executive Committee discussed reports reaching it from Lebanon on the Lebanese Army measures in the Palestinian camps, particularly the repressive acts of collective arrests, detentions, torture, deportation and other human rights violations. The Executive Committee studied the obscurantist media campaign that accompanied these measures and (?recalled) that centers were established with the agreement and knowledge of the Lebanese Government to serve as shelters for the peaceful civilians during the Israeli bombing to which they have been subjected for years.

The Executive Committee discussed means of guaranteeing the safety of the Palestinian civilians and preserving their human rights in accordance with the principles to which the Lebanese Government committed itself on the Arab and international levels and in agreements with the PLO. The Executive Committee voices its profound condemnation of these measures and demands the following:

1. The Lebanese Government must shoulder its responsibilities in protecting the Palestinian civilians and establishments -- responsibilities that are imposed by national, pan-Arab and international considerations.

2. The Arab states must shoulder their responsibilities. They must hold urgent contacts with the Lebanese Government on this issue.

3. The states taking part in the multinational force and the UN General Secretariat must shoulder their responsibilities in protecting Palestinian civilians in accordance with their commitments.

The PLO Executive Committee affirms that it will shoulder its responsibilities in protecting its own people and will take the necessary measures to this effect.

[Signed] Amman, 12 October 1982

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC DEFENSE MINISTERS ATTEND RIYADH MEETING

Prince Sultan Address

LD100940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0837 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Oct (SPA) -- At 1300 this morning the defense minister of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council began their second conference at the headquarters of the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh.

The conference is being attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense and aviation; Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs of the Sultanate of Oman; Maj Gen Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister of Qatar; Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, minister of defense of Kuwait; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, minister of defense of the United Arab Emirates; Maj Gen Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah, heir apparent and defense minister of Bahrain. The conference is also being attended by a delegation from the GCC General Secretariat headed by Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah.

At the beginning of the opening session, His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz welcomed those attending the second meeting, and reviewed the most important events that have taken place in the Arab and Gulf world since the meeting in (Rabi' al-Awwal). He said these events have great repercussions and gravely affect the security and stability of the region which are the common responsibility of the states of the region.

His highness called for greater efforts and for the mobilization of national potentials to ensure further cooperation and military coordination between the council member states. He said that in time the council states will, God willing, achieve greater cooperation and broader coordination in order to better safeguard their independence and sovereignty, to guarantee security and stability for their citizens, to remove the region from international conflicts and to be a pillar and protector of the Arab nation, the Islamic faith and its holy places.

His Highness Prince Sultan said that the fact that the situation remains static confirms that international agreements and conferences fail to prevent aggression, protect right and deter wrong if those who have right on their side are incapable of defending themselves. He quoted as evidence the unbridled aggression of the Israeli enemy against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He also mentioned the present armed conflict between two neighborly Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran, and the recent stepping up of the war by Iran, a matter that serves only the interests of the enemies of Islam and Muslims and drains the potentials of the two peoples.

His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that if the council states were seeking greater prosperity and wealth for their citizens this would come only by ensuring the protection of these gains. He prayed to God to ensure the success of the conference and to help the leaders of the Gulf to achieve the lofty objectives that the cooperation council seeks to attain.

After his highness' address the meeting went into a closed session restricted to the chief delegates only. At this session, the defense ministers are due to hear the report of the secretary general of the council over the progress of the council states in the field of coordination, parity and integration in the area of defense and its requirements.

Bisharah Comments

LD101402 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Oct (SPA) -- The secretary general of the GCC, 'Abdallah Bisharah, has announced that the chiefs of staff of the six GCC member states are to hold a meeting at the Secretariat's headquarters at 1530 to discuss a number of matters that have been referred to them.

In a statement following the end of the first sitting of the GCC defense ministers, Bisharah said that the second sitting will be held at 1800 to finish discussing the subjects on the agenda. In a statement to SPA, he said that at the first sitting he submitted a report to the defense ministers on the progress made since the first conference. He described the conference as positive and said a spirit of unity and understanding prevailed.

The first sitting ended at 1230.

Prince Sultan Comments

LD101934 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The GCC defense ministers conference resumed work at 1845 today under His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and miniter of defense and aviation, at the GCC General Secretariat headquarters in Riyadh. The meeting was attended by the GCC defense ministers, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah, and Ibrahim as-Subhi, assistant secretary general for political affairs.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz confirmed in a statement to the paper [not named] published this evening that neither the kingdom nor any other GCC member had submitted a working paper to the conference. His royal highness said there were no working papers before the conference; the conference will discuss the resolutions and recommendations of the GCC chiefs of staff, who had held a series of meetings in Riyadh aimed at realizing the security interests of regional states. Answering a question on whether the institution of a unified Arab body for military industrialization would be discussed, his royal highness explained that this will be discussed within the framework of the public interests of regional and Arab states. His royal highness confirmed that the peoples of the region are capable of defending themselves and that regional security is tied to world security and stability.

This afternoon His Royal Highness Prince Sultan visited the defense ministers of Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman at their residence. During the visit cordial conversations took place and coordination and cooperation among the states and brothers were discussed. Present were the ambassadors of these states to the kingdom. The GCC chiefs of staff meet this evening at the GCC General Secretariat headquarters for about an hour to draw up a comprehensive report on their particular views of what was discussed at the conference, which started this morning.

Prince Sultan, Bisharah Remarks

LD111240 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The GCC defense ministers held their final session at 1010 today at the council's General Secretariat headquarters in Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general. At 1300, the closed session was declared open in preparation for the declaration of the resolutions and recommendations reached by the conference which will be presented to the next Gulf summit in Bahrain.

Immediately afterwards, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan asked the GCC secretary general to address the conference. The latter made three important points in his speech concerning the state of Gulf cooperation: belief in security cooperation among member countries, the conviction of all that their security is indivisible, and the conviction of all that their security should be achieved within a unified strategy.

He said that the conference had blessed the steps being taken for self-construction in accordance with a unified strategy and described this aspect as gaining special significance after recent events proved that there is no avoiding of self-reliance and that good intentions do not replace readiness. He added that the issue of Gulf security has gone beyond the stage of discussion and debate and reached the stage of (?implementation) as a result of public insistence on security provisions and of the interest shown by the leaders of member countries in this urgent demand.

Bisharah praised the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the positive discussions which were conducted with the desire to reach positive results. He beseeched God to grant success to all in the achievement of the desired objectives in the interest of the Gulf citizen.

OMAN

TEHRAN CHARGE RECALLED; SUPPORT GRANTED TO IRAQ

JN121157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) -- The Sultanate of Oman has decided to withdraw the Omani charge d'affaires from Tehran in protest against Tehran's aggressive policy against Iraq and in implementation of the recent Fes summit resolutions. Oman has also decided to contribute $10 million in support of the Iraqi war efforts in implementation of pan-Arab solidarity.

Omani Sultan Qabus informed the Iraqi ambassador in Muscat of these two decisions upon receiving him yesterday afternoon.

President Saddam Husayn described the Omani stance as an expression of the principles of the Arab nation's national fraternal solidarity and an implementation of the Fes summit resolutions. In a cable sent to Sultan Qabus today, the president expressed pride in this pan-Arab stand and expressed the appreciation of the Iraqi people and leadership for the attitude of our Arab people in Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' DENIES OIL PRICE REDUCTION

LD121238 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The kingdom today stressed that it has neither altered its listed oil prices nor given any discount on the quantity it sells directly to world companies or through Petromin. In this respect it adheres to OPEC decisions.

A responsible source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources said this in connection with a REUTER report, citing the weekly PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE, that Saudi Arabian light oil, which is used as a basis for the price of world crude oil, was recently sold at a slightly lower price. This would indicate cracks in the Saudi price structure. The source said the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not altered nor effected any change to the listed prices and that it adheres to OPEC decisions in this respect. As for what is happening in the world market, this matter is governed by laws of supply and demand. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has no connection with the matter, nor has it given any discount for the quantity it sells directly to world companies or through Petromin.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS IN JIDDA 11 OCTOBER

LD112228 Riyadh SPA in English 1944 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, Oct 11 (SPA) -- Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard who chaired a regular weekly Council of Ministers meeting here tonight briefed the Cabinet on the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's message to King Fahd, delivered by Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir. Following the meeting, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said Crown Prince 'Abdallah also briefed the Cabinet on King Fahd's message to Moroccan King Hassan, delivered by Prince Sa'ud al-Faisal, the foreign minister.

The Cabinet reviewed the current political situation in the region and listened to a report presented by Saudi second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan on the outcome of the two-day Gulf defence ministers conference which concluded its session in Riyadh earlier today.

Dr Yamani said the council also reviewed the annual report of the industrial development, presented by the Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and expressed satisfaction with achievements already made in implementing various projects in the country. The finance minister as well briefed the meeting on the results of deliberations held by the joint Saudi-American economic and technical cooperation committee in Washington. The Cabinet endorsed an agreement on the establishment of a joint fund for raw materials, Dr Yamani added. Prince 'Abdallah and members of the Cabinet paid high tribute to Dr Husayn al-Jaza'iri in view of the end of his service as health minister and his transfer as regional director of the World Health Organization (WHO).

The information minister said the council referred its decisions to King Fahd.

'ABDUH YAMANI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-AHRAM

NC092343 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the Saudi minister of information, has said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is moving toward the Arab questions in a sincere way and with awareness and responsibility.

In an interview to be published in AL-AHRAM tomorrow, Sunday, he said: We all feel Egypt's role; Egypt is Egypt. It has its weight in the Arab nation and no one can deny Egypt's capabilities and its Arabism as well as its Islamic role.

The Saudi information minister noted that there are currently many issues in the Arab, Islamic and international arenas. However, the most prominent of these is the abominable Israeli crime against defenseless women, children and old people. He affirmed that Israel has lost a great deal more than it expected by entering Beirut and that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has a paid a dear price by entering Beirut and attacking the Palestinian camps.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani expressed the hope that the Fes summit conference was a big turning point where the Arab nation united its voice and disappointed the hopes of its enemies. Who thought the Arabs would ever unite their voices or their ranks?

He noted the Saudi peace plan, and said that King Fahd went to the conference seeking the unity of voice and ranks and that he declared at the conference that he was prepared to withdraw the Saudi plan if it was against the Arab nation's interest. However, all the leaders and the rational delegations who attended the conference insisted on maintaining the plan.

Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that 'Arafat proved at the discussions he held with Arab leaders at the Fes summit conference that he wants peace, but a just peace. Therefore, Yasir 'Arafat moved and accepted the Fes summit resolutions and contributed toward making these resolutions.

He noted that 'Arafat also proved that he is a strong man when he sent a cable of greetings to President Husni Mubarak for his stance on the Palestine question.

The Saudi information minister said: We all see how President Mubarak is moving toward the Arab questions in a sincere way.

He said: We do not deny that Egypt is Egypt, that it has its weight in the Arab nation, that any Egyptian as an Arab enjoys the same values and brotherly relations as any other Arab and any other Muslim, and that no one can deny Egypt's capabilities and Arabism as well as Egypt's Islamic role.

'Abduh Yamani noted: Therefore, Yasir 'Arafat acted sincerely and sent a cable to President Mubarak thanking him for these constructive steps by which he proved to be a man acting with awareness and responsibility.

Concluding his interview, Yamani affirmed that the Arab nation wants a just and fair peace that gives each one his right, and primarily gives those who have been unjustly dispersed from their country their right to repatriation, to establish their independent state in their homeland and to have their full legitimate rights.

He also affirmed that the Arab nation wants peace that will restore the occupied Arab territory and Jerusalem as it was before.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD121110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 12 (KUNA) -- South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has shed doubts on any even-handed American policy in the Middle East and said that the recent war between Israel and the Palestinian Resistance was directed and engineered by Washington.

"There is no separation between the Israeli and the U.S. policies in the Middle East region", he said, adding that Arab governments maintaining good relation with the U.S. should only continue to do so if these relations were in line with the Arab nation's interest.

In an interview published by AL-WATAN newspaper Tuesday, he warned however, that if these governments "fail to read the writing on the wall the Arab peoples would take the matter into their hands sooner or later."

Talking about the Fes Arab summit peace plan, the president said resolutions adopted by the summit regarding the settlement of the Middle East crisis were in reality based on principles endorsed by world organisations but rejected by the U.S. and Israel. The South Yemeni president believes that these principles and resolutions can not be realized "by running after the United States because this will only serve the American and Zionist interests".

He suggested that Arab countries should fight for the Palestinian people's rights including an independent state and the freeing of the Arab territories from Israeli occupation but said this should not take place by giving concessions to the U.S. "because our peoples will not agree to this". He said that the Arabs should work to attain this target from a strong starting point and by fostering their relations [with] supporters of Arab issues. He lamented that the Arab governments have left the Palestinian commandos alone to face the Israeli invading troops for three months and resorted to political efforts which he doubted would produce any solutions to the Palestine question.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, the president said that his country supports adherence to international norms and treaties and rejects the use of force in the settlement of disputes and prefers that the Iraqis and Iranians should sit to the negotiations table and agree to an international arbitration for settlement of their conflict. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his country has always believed that the use of force for settlement of disputes would only serve the imperialist forces and their agents who are feeding this war since its onset (?and) are working for widening it for the purpose of weakening Iraq and Iran politically and economically and the draining of the two countries' potentials. He added that this 25-month long war has provided the imperialist circles with pretexts to strengthen their military and political presence in the Gulf region.

AL-WATAN: LIBYAN, PDRY, PLO OFFICIALS MEET

GF081450 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (QNA) -- Quoting official Palestinian sources, Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN said today that an important meeting was held in Aden a few days ago between 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, 'Ali 'Antar, PDRY defense minister [title as received], and Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces.

The sources told the newspaper that practical decisions were adopted during the meeting in terms of strengthening the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon. They said an outright frank discussion on Palestinian-Libyan relations was held during the meeting and that Libya assured Salah Khalaf that it is ready to respond to any Palestinian request.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON ARAB AFFAIRS, OTHER ISSUES

PM120751 London AL-HAWADITH In Arabic 8 Oct 82 pp 27-29

[Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, interviewed by Raghidah Durgham in New York -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What are your expectations regarding Egypt's return to the Arab fold, and what steps will be taken to this end at the political and regional levels?

Ghali: I disagree with the question. [It should be] the return of the Arabs to Egypt. We welcome the return of the Arabs to Egypt and we believe that sooner or later Arab solidarity will outweigh Arab differences.

AL-HAWADITH: What steps will be taken toward a tangible and practical return of the Arabs to Egypt or Egypt to the Arabs?

Ghali: First of all, at the popular level there are 3 million Egyptian experts working in the Arab world. There are thousands and thousands of Arabs in Egyptian universities and schools. This means that popular relations are continuing despite the suspension of diplomatic relations. Second, there are strong bilateral relations with most Arab states, albeit unofficial. Third, I believe that in the coming months there will be solutions which will, in the beginning, take the form of bilateral reconciliations. We will for the time being postpone the collective moves, that is, moves within the framework of Arab conferences or joint organizations.

AL-HAWADITH: Why and until when?

Ghali: Because unanimity is required for work within Arab international organizations. Since such unanimity is not attainable at present, we must begin with bilateral relations.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that Saudi Arabia in particular has been trying to get closer to Egypt.

Ghali: I do not want to comment on individual states. Let us stick to generalities. Indeed, there is rapprochement between Egypt and most Arab states.

AL-HAWADITH: Would you say, Minister, that there was some organization and coordination between Saudi Arabia and Egypt for promoting a settlement for the Palestinian question, for example? Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia played a part in relations concerning the siege of Beirut. Was there any coordination between the two?

Ghali: There was coordination at the United Narions and between the diplomatic missions in Washington on a minimum degree of joint efforts to help the Palestinian people.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the PLO after its departure from Beirut? What is Egypt doing for the PLO at this stage?

Ghali: Egypt is continuously in contact with the PLo in Cairo, Washington and other capitals. These contacts have led to diplomatic coordination between Egypt and the PLO with the sole objective of defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us talk about the Reagan peace plan, the Fes resolutions, the Brezhnev proposals and the Egyptian-French initiative. There are many proposals for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. I have only mentioned four.

Ghali: All these initiatives and plans have the same objective, which is the defense of the Palestinian people's rights. We do not believe that these various initiatives contradict one another. Success requires that all sides should help. Egypt does not insist on one line to the exclusion of others.

It believes that we must work on more than one level. We should exert efforts at the United Nations and within the framework of Egyptian-American relations and of the close Egyptian-French relations. We should also work within the framework of Arab relations. The important thing is that the purpose should be to defend the Palestinian people's rights and that these efforts should be continuous.

AL-HAWADITH: But there is a gap between the Reagan peace plan and the Fes summit resolutions. There is a real gap, although the trend [sentence left unfinished]

Ghali: It is the job of the diplomats to bridge this gap. There is no doubt that the Arab states could play a part through continuous contacts. The EEC could undoubtedly play a part and so could the nonaligned group. Resolutions by the Security Council and the general Assembly could also contribute. Concerted efforts are needed to iron out the differences in the various initiatives, because they all have a common denominator and a common aim.

AL-HAWADITH: I have heard that a meeting will be held between you and Gromyko at the United Nations. Is this true?

Ghali: It is not true. There will be no such meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there any inclination to develop Egyptian-Soviet relations at this stage?

Ghali: We hope they will improve. There is an Egyptian diplomatic mission in Moscow and a Soviet diplomatic mission in Cairo. There are also commercial and technical relations between the two countries. We hope the relations will improve because, under its policy of nonalignment, Egypt wants some kind of balanced relations with both camps.

AL-HAWADITH: What about U.S.-Egyptian relations? The United States is worried about the future of Camp David. It is afraid of Egypt's interpretation of Camp David and worried that Israel might have an excuse for violating Camp David. How do you view these fears?

Ghali: These fears are unfounded. We believe that our interpretation of Camp David is the right interpretation. Furthermore, the Egyptian interpretation is to a large extent in harmony with the U.S. interpretation of the Camp David agreement.

AL-HAWADITH: On the question of Lebanon, Minister, the United States secured agreement of Beirut with some kind of guarantee for the Palestinian refugees there. The massacre of course foiled this guarantee. Did the United States fail to honor its guarantees, regarding the massacre in Sabra and Shatila?

Ghali: There is no doubt Israel committed a crime in the massacre of refugees in Sabra and Shatila. We hope the return of the multinational force to Beirut will bring stability to that city.

AL-HAWADITH: But do you believe the massacre eroded confidence in U.S. guarantees and in the U.S. single-handed settlement of the Lebanese problem?

Ghali: I would not say that it led to an erosion of confidence, but this massacre did create a new obstacle on the road to peace.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the United States responsible in one way or another?

Ghali: We must wait for the results of the investigations being carried out internationally and in Israel itself before we determine the dimensions and the responsibility.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Egypt in favor of the multinational force playing a part in the supervision of complete withdrawals from Lebanon, and do you expect such withdrawals to take place?

Ghali: We cannot predict. Egyptian diplomacy hopes that these withdrawals will take place as soon as possible. We are working in the Security Council, the General Assembly and other international forums for the immediate evacuation of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the Syrian forces?

Ghali: The presence of the Syrian forces is based on an agreement between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments. Their withdrawal should, therefore, be in accordance with a request by the Lebanese Government.

AL-HAWADITH: But the Lebanese Government has already requested the withdrawal of the deterrent forces and has not renewed their mandate, which expired more than 1 month ago. So is their presence legitimate?

Ghali: If the Lebanese Government has made such a request, then we support the Lebanese Government and we add our voice to its voice and call for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADER ON MOVEMENT'S STATUS

PM121257 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 29 Sep 82 p 3

['Umar at-Talmasani, leading Muslim Brotherhood leader and publisher of the brotherhood's magazine, AD-DA'WAH, interview with Karim Yahya in Cairo -- date not given.]

[Excerpts] Question: "I will cooperate with President Mubarak with all my powers." This was what you said shortly after you were released from detention. What does the Muslim Brotherhood ask from the president and what can they give him?

At-Talmasani: This statement may have been published in the newspapers but it is not what I said. What I said was that the new president made a good start by releasing the detainees. I pray to God that he may continue on this path so the country will have all its rights. I cooperate with everyone in the interest of the welfare of the Muslims. We are not inclined toward causing riots or disturbances for the ruler. Cooperation or noncooperation is not on my mind. If anybody, be he the president or the prime minister, asks me to work for the interest of the country, then I will do so.

We ask President Mubarak to abolish all the freedom-restricting laws and to hold elections that are absolutely free and reflect public opinion in Egypt. So far there have been no free elections, whether with respect to administrative procedures or the attitudes of the candidates, which are in violation of the constitution and laws.

Question: What can the Muslim Brotherhood give to President Mubarak?

At-Talmasani: What every good citizen gives, the citizen that appreciates reform, good relationships and the readiness of the ruler to listen to all views and ideas in the country.

Question: Did you ask to have contacts between you and President Mubarak?

At-Talmasani: No, but there should always be contact between the president on one hand and the opposition and influential people in the country on the other. Should the president deem it fit that I should be among the opposition leaders, and he asked me to be so, I will not refuse. But there has been no contact since I was released.

Question: You wrote an item in AD-DA'WAH magazine demanding that the Muslim Brotherhood be reestablished legally, saying that legalizing the existence of the advocates of the Islam would make better and more comprehensive control of individuals by the organization possible.

You said in a statement to the Canadian magazine, MCLEAN, that the brotherhood is not a party but a body working for Islam. Earlier you rejected a proposal by As-Sadat to be registered as a social society under the Ministry of Social Affairs. What exactly do you mean by the legal existence of the Muslim Brotherhood?

At-Talmasani: We want to resume our activities under the law without anybody asking us to do anything in particular under the control of the government or in order to please it. We totally reject the law on parties because it restricts the freedom of forming parties and imposes restrictions that do not exist in the free countries which they are trying to emulate. We reject all this and would like to revert to what we were before, having a general headquarters and branches through which we could carry out our activities in the field of propagation of Islam. The existing restrictions have changed our legal status. If they are removed, we will go back to what we were before.

Question: Many people say that although the leftists and the religious ones are two opposite poles, the September [1981] events brought them together. What is your view on the relationship between the two sides?

At-Talmasani: I cannot deny a person his patriotism and his love for his country however I may differ with him. If the left were to remove the impression among the people that it does not care for religion then the divide separating us will be much narrower. With regard to economic and other ideas, a Muslim can discuss them with a communist, a socialist, or a democrat. Supposing that a communist government came to power and allowed me to perform my religious duties with total freedom and let me preach the word of God and carry out His laws, I would ask no more from it, because if I enlighten the people they themselves will rectify things. I have no personal animosity toward anybody.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS REAGAN PLAN, TABA ISSUE

NC082349 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] AL-AHRAM says that Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a lengthy meeting today with Assistant Foreign Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, who submitted three reports prepared by technical ad hoc committees. The first report concerns President Reagan's plan, the reply to it, the international, regional and Arab circumstances surrounding the Middle East situation, Egypt's view of the method of tackling the problem and the continuation of the peace march. The second report is on Egyptian-Israeli relations and an assessment of them in light of recent developments and on the recall of the Egyptian ambasador from Tel Aviv. The third report concerns a discussion of the Taba issue and stimulation of the negotiations at the technical level of the working groups.

AL-AHRAM WARNS OF NEW ISRAELI RETALIATIONS

NC120914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) -- In an editorial today, AL-AHRAM warns that Israel may carry out a retaliatory action, a new invasion or a savage massacre in the area on the pretext that Jews abroad have been subjected to indiscriminate attacks. The paper adds that these incidents have been well organized, clearly well-planned, and calculated precisely. The shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London followed a clear threat by Begin holding the PLO responsible for any harm done to the Jews in any part of the world.

The paper says that the Begin's government used this individual incident as a reason for invading Lebanon and dispersing and killing the [Palestinian] Resistance. The PLO has been held responsible for individual actions and even for those resulting from mental derangement or criminal tendencies. The paper points out that the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Rome presages another dreadful incident in the near future unless statesmen move quickly in a broader circle with a spirit of understanding, harmony and justice.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 869

JN111719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi units have pounded the Iranian forces in the southern and central operational sectors, killing 12 and destroying 3 troop positions, 2 vehicles, 1 observation post and 3 hardware stockpiles. The stockpiles and observation post were seen exploding and columns of fire were seen billowing from them. This was stipulated in Military Communique No 869 issued here tonight by the Armed Forces General Command, which added that enemy artillery today shelled Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 869 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. The following are the results of our heroic armed forces' activities last night and today against the Iranian regime's forces.

1. One of our forward units sighted a group of enemy personnel opposite their positions east of Basra. Our unit attacked them, causing seven wounded [as received] and destroying three troop positions. One of our patrols carried out an effective combat mission against the enemy in the same area and managed to capture an enemy element with his weapons.

2. Our forward units hit enemy units and positions in the central sector, killing five and destroying two vehicles, one of which was carrying hardware. One observation post and three stockpiles of hardware were also destroyed and seen exploding. Columns of fire were seen billowing from them.

3. The vicious enemy, using artillery, today shelled Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 October 1982

Communique No 870

JN121745 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Communique No 870 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of sovereignty and dignity and in order to protect the sacred soil of Iraq, the sons of Iraq are continuing their heroic confrontation with the forces of the aggressor Khomeyniite clique until it desists from its expansionist, aggressive policy and respects the will of Iraq and of the glorious Arab nation. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Last night, the enemy forces attempted to attack our units at Mandali in the central sector of the front. Our alert and daring units confronted and clashed with them using various weapons. The battles continued last night and today. Our forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and equipment, forcing the enemy forces to abandon some important positions in which they have been present over the past few days. Our forces took control of these positions and therefore increased their control over the military situation in this area. Battles are still raging.

2. Last night, one of our forward units attacked enemy positions and concentrations in front of our forces in the northern sector of the front using various weapons. The enemy was forced to retreat after losing 48 dead and a number of wounded.

3. Our fighter planes carried out daring raids against enemy positions and concentrations at Mandali in the central sector of the front, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment and returning safely to base.

4. Our helicopters continued their successful attacks against enemy concentrations and armor. The helicopters backed our forces today in the Mandali area of operations and inflicted heavy losses on enemy concentrations, equipment and armor. All of them returned safely to base.

5. The Iranian enemy artillery today shelled Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah, causing damage to residential buildings and injuring some civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 October 1982

OFFICIALS MOVE TO SUSPEND ISRAEL'S UN MEMBERSHIP

JN121427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) -- The Iraqi Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Iraq today and discussed proposals to be presented at the United Nations by the Arab and Islamic groups concerning amendment of the UN committee report which examines the credentials of delegations, with a view to rejecting the credentials of the Zionist delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. These proposals are based on legal grounds and will be submitted for a vote later this month.

Last Friday, the Arab and Islamic groups decided to organize a large-scale campaign to suspend Israel's membership in the United Nations. The Arab group held an emergency session in which it discussed the Arab stance regarding issues on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session and the development of the situation in the Arab region. The Arab group is currently making moves to suspend the UN membership of the Zionist entity in accordance with a decision adopted by the Arab foreign ministers during a recent meeting in Tunis.

SA'DUN SHAKIR LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 11 OCT

JN111506 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) -- Sa'dun Shakir, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, left Baghdad today for Bucharest on an official visit to Romania. The Iraqi minister will hold talks with his Romanian counterpart on ways of developing relations between the two interior ministries in the service of the two peoples' interests.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONTINUES VISIT TO AMMAN

Inspects PLA Units

JN111621 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, who is continuing his visit to Amman, today inspected the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Jordan. He said the PLA's presence in Jordan is evidence that the Palestinians and Jordanians are one people. For the first time in the history of Jordanian protocol, the Palestinian flag was hoisted on the official car of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Attends Talks

GF111341 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 19

['Abdallah al-'Utum dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] The Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, held a second working session yesterday and discussed the details of a joint action plan that provides for the establishment of a confederation between two separate entities: a Jordanian and a Palestinian entity.

An informed source has told AL-QABAS that an agreement in principle was reached not to call the proposed federation the united kingdom. There will be Palestinian passports and Jordanian passports and a Palestinian army and a Jordanian army. However, there will be a single defense ministry and a single government.

The sources said that 'Arafat decided to extend his visit to Jordan 4 more days in order to continue the talks with the participation of PLO Executive Committee members who arrived in Amman yesterday. Tangible progress was achieved during the first round of talks. The Palestinian spokesman, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, said: "We have agreed on a joint formula based on the Fes summit resolutions and the Palestinian National Charter." He added that the results of the first round of talks -- which dealt with the general framework -- were positive. However, he did not give details of the formula that was agreed upon.

Several PLO Executive Committee members arrived in Amman to join the Palestinian side in the talks in response to an urgent request from 'Arafat. They are Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, the PLO's political adviser; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO official spokesman; and Jamal as-Surani.

To Leave 'Soon' for USSR, PRC

JN111616 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Knowledgeable sources in Amman have indicated that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will soon leave for the Soviet Union and PRC. King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat are members of the seven-member committee that was entrusted by the Fes summit conference with contacting the UN Security Council permanent member states.

Addresses PLA Forces

JN111746 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has stated that, as Jordanians and Palestinians, we shall remain one front because the people are one and their blood is one.

This took place during the visit 'Arafat paid today to the Badr forces which belong to the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] in Jordan and which had participated in the Palestinian-Israeli war and in the defense of Beirut.

'Arafat added: I went to the Fes summit having no intention to scold or reprove anyone but to confront the challenge with our brother Arab leaders because the Arab nation is in a dilemma. He added: Some parties sought to do at the second Fes summit what they had tried to do at the first Fes summit; however, with God's help, we succeeded in closing ranks, overcoming the dilemma and emerging with a unified Arab stand. He said that the Fes summit had met the challenge and was a prominent landmark in our march.

'Arafat said that the destiny of the Palestinian Revolution is to offer the cream of its sons and leaders to redeem this land, this people and this nation. He added: Some time ago, Sa'd Sayil and Majid Abu Sharar were martyred while carrying out their national duty for the sake of this nation. 'Arafat said: Our military principles do not allow us to tell our comrades to go before us; rather, to follow us to the trenches, to victory and to Palestine.

'Arafat said: A few years ago I spoke with His Majesty King Husayn on the formation of the Badr forces of the PLA in Jordan out of my belief that the battle was at our doorstep. At that time, I said that these forces would assume a prominent role in the pan-Arab battle. 'Arafat added: A few days before the Beirut battle, I asked the military officials to contact Jordan to have the Badr forces ready to move to Lebanon and to participate in the battle. In fact, these forces arrived while the battles were raging and I was forced to send them to the battlefront to strengthen our resistence against the Zionist enemy.

'Arafat said: His Majesty King Husayn has agreed to provide the Badr forces with heavy weapons. 'Arafat added: I arrived in Amman after a tour during which I visited your comrades in arms in the Arab countries. He said that these forces, which are deployed in nine Arab countries, are only a rapid intervention force that will stand alongside the Arab nation in its struggle against the Zionist enemy which covets Arab land from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the Gulf. 'Arafat said that our struggle with the enemy will end only in Jerusalem. I announce this so that those far and near will hear me. No one can harm our victorious Revolution.

'Arafat said that we left Beirut not because we are afraid of Sharon and his forces but because of the women, children and the elderly of Beirut. The Palestinian and Lebanese forces which stood fast for 23 days in the 'Ayn al-Hulwa battle, 11 days in the Ar-Rashidiyah battle and 79 days in the Beirut battle defeated the Israeli generals in Lebanon, shattered the arrogance of Sharon and his general and forced U.S. General Haig, who had planned the invasion of Lebanon, to resign. Despite the qualitative and quantitative superiority of the invading Zionist forces and the sophisticated U.S. war machine, the valiant fighters forged victory and offered martyrs.

'Arafat said: Our battle is a long one and needs martyrs. To regain Palestine, martyrs or wounded must be offered on every inch [of ground] because Palestine's dowry is high and we shall pay it.

'Arafat concluded that the blood of the martyrs in Sabra and Shatila, in addition to the blood of Sa'd Sayil, will not go to waste. We, as Jordanians and Palestinians, will continue to remain one front because our people are one people and our blood is one.

Col Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Badr forces in Jordan, delivered a speech in which he welcomed Yasir 'Arafat and praised the stand adopted by Jordan -- king, government and people. He said: Jordan, steadfast Jordan, Arab Jordan has stood with us in our time of tribulation and has accumstomed us to bountful offerings in all national and pan-Arab situations. He added: Unity between the Jordanian and Palestinian people is the most sacred unity; it has become a model and will remain an eternal unity and a solid rock against which all the conspiracies that seek to harm it will founder. These conspiracies will only make the Palestinian and Jordanian people more cohesive.

Col Sami al-Khatib, director general of the Military Department, also delivered a speech in which he thanked His Majesty King Husayn and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces for their support and their enthusiastic response in equipping and training the Badr forces and enabling them to participate in the battle of honor in Lebanon.

Yasir 'Arafat began his visit this morning by inspecting the PLA units in Jordan. He became acquainted with the course of training and attended several military exercises which these forces carried out. During the visit, the members of these forces shouted the slogans "Long live Palestine, long live King Husayn and 'Arafat." They repeatedly shouted: "There is only one people and not two, there is one army and not two."

'Arafat's visit to the Badr forces began with the observation of 1 minute of silence in mourning for the martyrs and with prayers read on their pure souls.

'Arafat was accompanied on this tour by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of the occupied territories and acting foreign minister.

Attends Joint Committee Meeting

JN120803 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory which was held last night at the Prime Ministry.

The two sides reviewed the committee's work during the past 3 years and expressed their satisfaction with the policy the committee had pursued in fulfilling its tasks. They expressed their appreciation for the committee's efforts in following up developments and called upon it to expand the scope of its activities whenever possible.

The committee outlined the scope of future action as necessitated by the requirements of the phase to confront enemy plans to Judaize the occupied areas and evict their populations using all forms of pressure. In light of the discussion of these requirements, the two sides agreed to urge the fraternal Arab states that have pledged aid to the Palestinian people to increase this aid.

The two sides also expressed their great pride in the Palestinian people in the occupied territory for remaining steadfast and resisting and foiling all the plans of the occupation authorities.

They also stressed the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples as the parties mostly affected by the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian territory and people and closely linked at the present time and in the future, both with regard to facing the common danger and forging their common destiny.

At the outset of the meeting, Badran welcomed Yasir 'Arafat who, he said, is staying among his own people and brothers. Badran greeted in the person of 'Arafat the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and the steadfastness of the brave Palestinian fighters in Beirut against the Zionist invaders and their enormous war machine.

Yasir 'Arafat thanked the prime minister and praised Jordan's attitude toward the Palestinian people and its material, moral and military support for the Palestinian fighter during his steadfastness in Beirut. He stressed the importance of Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion against enemy plans.

The meeting was attended by the members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. Yasir 'Arafat and Mudar Badran had held a separate meeting before presiding over the meeting of the joint committee.

Discusses Syrian 'Campaign'

GF121529 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Oct 82 p 1

['Abdallah al-Attum dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] The Syrian campaign against Yasir 'Arafat dominated the atmosphere of the Jordanian-Palestinian summit. The campaign and the means of confronting it were discussed in the meeting of the Palestinian leaders who gathered in Jordan and in the closed meeting between King Husayn and 'Arafat. A source here said that the members of the Central and National Councils who arrived in Amman had complained to 'Arafat about embarrassment caused to them at the Syrian-Jordanian borders.

Al-Labadi Remarks

JN121639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Mahmud al-Labadi, one of 'Arafat's aides, has noticed that the [Palestinian-Jordanian] talks are very cordial and fraternal. He stated that the PLO feels that there is an opportunity to establish a federation between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the establishment of a Palestinian state, stressing that there is no contradiction between the Fes summit resolutions, which call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and King Husayn's proposal for a federation, because both plans call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Holds News Conference

JN122149 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2105 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described his talks with His Majesty King Husayn as constructive, useful and successful and said the talks included various subjects of the hour, including the Fes summit resolutions, the Arab plan decided upon at the summit, the activities of the seven-member committee, the coming contacts with the UN Security Council permanent member states and the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship.

Speaking at a news conference tonight at the guest palace in Amman, which was attended by a large number of Arab and foreign journalists, 'Arafat added: I announced at the Rabat summit that we, the Palestinians and the PLO, would exert every possible effort to preserve the strong relations between our peoples, whom we consider as one people. Since them, we have been working in accordance with what I announced in Rabat in 1974 because this relationship is an important historical fact. 'Arafat asserted that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides had reached definite agreements and that his talks in Amman were merely a stage of the talks that will continue between the two sides, because the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee will follow up the study of all the subjects including the establishment of a federation.

Asked about the Syrian information minister's statements regarding his talks with King Husayn, 'Arafat said: I have asked the PLO's Political Department to contact the Syrian brothers to acquaint me with the original text so we can study it at the PLO Executive Committee.

Replying to another question on a statement made by an Israeli source emphasizing that the Jordanian-Palestinian meeting constitutes a threat to Israel, 'Arafat said: I present this statement to all the Arab leaders and to all the Arab information ministers.

Asked if he intends to send an envoy to the Lebanese president to discuss the position of the Palestinians in Lebanon and whether there is any intention to amend the Cairo agreement, 'Arafat said: This issue will be considered at the Arab level. It will be discussed at a Lebanese-Palestinian committee in accordance with what was decided at the Fes summit. The committee will begin its meetings soon. 'Arafat said he received a reply letter from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening in which he stresses that he will exert efforts with the Lebanese president to end the harassments and arrests of Palestinians in Lebanon.

On U.S. President Reagan's plan, he said: This plan contains some negative aspects because it ignores a basic right of the people: that of self-determination. This plan ignores the Palestinian people's historic right to establish their own state and determine their fate and the PLO's right as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. Despite all this, the plan contains some positive aspects which will be discussed at the meetings of the seven-member Arab committee that was formed by the Fes summit conference.

'Arafat explained that the Arab plan adopted by the Fes summit conference represents the Arab viewpoint for seeking a just settlement of the Palestinian cause. This plan is not a reply to the U.S. President's plan.

In reply to a question on the PLO's readiness to hold a dialogue with the United States, he said: I have tried to do this since 1974. I sent envoys but the U.S. secretary of state at that time refused to meet them. We are ready to hold any dialogue.

In reply to a question on the impact of the prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war and the repercussions it has had on the Arab-Israeli war, he said: The PLO is a member of two committees that mediate to halt this war. He added that he had exerted personal efforts for the sake of establishing peace on that front because he believes that the war must cease immediately since it is directed against the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and against the Arab and Islamic nation. He said: I call on the Iraqi and Iranian brothers to halt this war for the sake of Palestine.

'Arafat said the Palestine National Council will meet within 1 month.

More on News Conference

JN130845 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] Amman -- Jordanian-Palestinian relations will remain in their natural state, embodying a historical fact that imperialism has often tried to obliterate, and any doubts about or deviation from this fact is considered a historical offense.

This was emphasized by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, during the news conference held last night at the guest palace in Amman.

Regarding the awaited Egyptian role, 'Arafat said: For me, Egypt exists in my heart. I am aware of Egypt's cultural, military, human and political influence and I have always dreamed of the day when it would assume its place in the Arab fold. I will do all I can to achieve this. However, Egypt is still not included on the itinerary of my visits. It is sufficient to note, 'Arafat added, that the Egyptian artists delegation was the only one that broke through the blockade.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir Arafat] said: I fought two wars in Egypt and I was wounded in one of them.

'Arafat emphasized that every member in the Palestinian Revolution has the right to express his opinion in complete freedom without being influenced by anyone. Herein, he said, lies the strength of the Revolution. Through this freedom I can give orders to fight until victory or martyrdom. This is how our heroes faced the Israeli power, which was backed by the most up-to-date U.S. weapons.

Confers With PLO Figures

LD121800 Kuwait KUNA in English 1705 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Amman, Oct 12 (KUNA) -- Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat held a closed meeting here Monday night with members of the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Council in addition to a number of the Palestinian National Council (parliament-in-exile).

A senior Palestinian source, who asked to be unidentified, told KUNA that [the] PLO chairman has outlined in detail the outcome of his talks with Jordanian King Husayn. "The talks focused on the organization's [word indistinct] over the Palestinian people's right to the creation of an independent and sovereign state in their own lands with Jerusalem as the capital," the source said, adding that such [a] state would have some sort of relations with Jordan.

The conferees have extensively discussed conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and the Lebanese Army measures against Palestinian people, the source said. The Palestinian leader is not intending to launch a PLO clash with the Lebanese Government, the source said but quoted 'Arafat as saying if such impulsive practices were not checked then immediate measures will be adopted to face the provocations.

'Arafat had revealed in a speech, Monday that the Jordanian monarch had sent a special envoy to President Amin al-Jumayyil requesting an end to the Lebanese Army harrassment of Palestinians in Lebanon and ensure their protection.

Receives King Hassan Message

LD121936 Kuwait KUNA in English 1627 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Amman, Oct 12 (KUNA) --PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a message from the Moroccan monarch Al-Hassan II last night, a ranking Palestinian source said here Tuesday.

The source told KUNA that the message dealt with the assignment of the commission presided by King Hassan that will visit Washington and London starting October 22 within the framework of the seven-member committee assigned by the Fes summit conference to approach governments of the five permanent member states of the Security Council over the Arab Mideast eight-point peace plan.

The source noted that 'Arafat had sent a message of protest two days ago to the monarch for the absence of PLO representatives from the commission which will mainly discuss the Palestinian cause. "'Arafat insists on PLO representation even if the U.S. refused to receive them", the source said, adding that King Hassan has invited the Palestinian leader to visit Rabat before the commission proceeds to Washington.

Sends Message to Al-Jumayyil

GF121503 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Oct 82 p 1

[AL-QABAS dispatch from Amman]

[Text] It was reported here that the message conveyed from King Husayn to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil was in fact a message from Yasir 'Arafat, in which he called on President al-Jumayyil to take care of the rest of the Palestinians in Lebanon and prevent aggression against them. It has been learned that 'Arafat asked King Husayn to mediate with Al-Jumayyil to put an end to some of the extraordinary practices against the Palestinians.

Departs for Tunis 13 October

JN130914 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and a large number of Jordanian officials saw Yasir 'Arafat off at Amman airport this morning. 'Arafat is expected to arrive in Tunis before noon today, where he will meet with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

BADRAN ADDRESSES NCC ON ROYAL PARDON, GULF WAR

JN111525 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From "The Newsreel" program]

[Excerpt] The National Consultative Council [NCC] has stated its full support for the steps the government is taking to serve the Palestinian and Arab causes. The NCC expressed pride in and appreciation for the royal pardon that suspended all measures and legal proceedings against those who had committed offenses during the 1970 security events.

This took place at the NCC session this morning held under NCC Speaker Sulayman 'Arafat and in the presence of the prime minister and ministers.

At the session Prime Minister Mudar Badran spoke about several issues that had been discussed by the NCC. On the royal pardon, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said:

[Begin recording] Concerning the pardon and the suspension of all legal proceedings, to my knowledge and in light of the information I possess, we have no political prisoners. There may be some administrative arrests for the purpose of interrogation and one must not confuse those who are arrested and those who have been convicted. We have no [political] convicts in the prisons. All those who are convicted and are in prison have committed nonpolitical offenses in violation of the penal code.

The royal pardon suspended legal proceedings against those persons whose names were on the lists, with the purpose of removing the slightest traces of the tragic events in 1970. We shall leave absolutely no trace of these past events. This is what took place. Of course, the number exceeded the 736 we had announced, because, while trying to respond to the royal pardon with the greatest speed, we omitted by error some names from the list. [end recording]

On the Iraq-Iran war and Jordan's stand toward this war, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said: Our stand on this war is clear. We support Iraq in its just struggle to defend Arab land. The prime minister added:

[Begin recording] Iran continues to insist on prolonging its aggression against Iraq. In the past, Iraqi forces were inside Iranian territory. In their good offices, the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned countries and various other parties used to mention that it would be difficult to reach peaceful results as long as the Iraqi forces remain inside Iranian territory. As we all know, the Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory by their own choice in response to these good efforts and under the assumption that when they withdrew, the Islamic Conference Organization would suceed in settling this problem in a radical manner and halt this war, thus ending the hostilities and turning a new page in Iranian-Arab relations in general. Despite all this, Iranian transgressions continue and, from the premise of what it had announced and what it had worked for in cooperation with its brother Arabs in the Fes summit to remind everyone of the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact, and also from the premise of the resolutions that had been adopted in the Fes summit, resolutions which are clear and unambiguous, Jordan is fully committeed to these resolutions and will implement them with accuracy and responsibility.

At the same time, Jordan will relentlessly work with its Arab brothers and the other countries in this world to halt this war. Jordan also appeals to the Iranian people to think about this war, which has caused them destruction, tragedy and rivers of blood. This war also has no meaning or justification for the Iranian people. It has no Iranian national objective. The Iranian people have come to realize this truth. The Iranian people have come to believe that the objective of the war is to divert their attention from their real economic and social problems. We hope that Iran will respond to the international resolutions, review its rejection of the recent UN Security Council resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and settle this problem in a peaceful manner. We hope that Iran will also respond to the Good Offices Committee which was formed at the Islmaic Conference Organization meetings in At-Ta'if. When these battles cease, all efforts will be mobilized to achieve a unified Arab solidarity that is a staunch barrier in the face of Zionist designs. [end recording]

On the current talks between Jordan and the PLO, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said:

[Begin recording] I can say that the talks are inspired by the concept that destiny must be united and that harm done to this country will affect the Palestinian people. Therefore, the talks are being held in an atmosphere of brotherhood, sincerity and open-heartedness to forge a better future for this nation, to remain united to foil the enemies' conspiracies and to restore rights and land to their legitimate owners. [end recording]

AD-DUSTUR CRITICIZES SYRIAN REMARKS ON 'ARAFAT

JN121020 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Oct 82 pp 2, 19

[By 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Umar in "Our Word" column: "Stop This Trend"]

[Text] The statements attributed to the Syrian information minister yesterday on the PLO Executive Committee chairman's talks in Amman show a most dangerous trend against the PLO and against Palestinian political action, let alone the possible repercussions of these statements on the attempts to close up the Arab ranks as manifested in the Fes summit.

As a matter of principle Syria, like any other Arab country, has the right to express its viewpoint on Reagan's initiative. No one objects to Syria's attitude on this subject. Nevertheless, what is serious is the attack on the talks Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is holding in Jordan and the declaration that no one is entitled to discuss the Palestinian issue unless authorized by the Executive Committee. Such words are unacceptable unless authorized by the Executive Committee itself and within the principles and traditions adopted by the committee since its establishment. They are unacceptable when used by the press and other media. How can these words then be acceptable from an Arab official who is supposed to preserve the PLO's unity?

It has been clear for several weeks that relations between Fatah and Syria are lukewarm. It is also well known that during the siege of Beirut Abu 'Ammar issued instructions banning such statements as those made by some PLO officials against Syria's stance during the war. Now, after the departure of all [Palestinian fighters] from Beirut and perhaps Lebanon, after the Sabra and Shatila massacres and after the Lebanese war with its positive and negative results, all agree that the PLO has achieved an unsuspected gain. The most serious threat posed to this gain is the attack on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the attempt to say that he stands in one place while the Executive Committee stands in another, particularly when these words come from Syria, which is supposed to have been the sole Arab partner in the battle.

One is surprised at the objection to the talks because these talks are dealing with fraternal Jordanian-Palestinian relations which we wish to prevail [for] the entire Arab world. These relations are appropriate for the attainment of Arab unity, whether on a regional level, a bilateral level or on the level of the whole Arab world if a miracle happens. We hope the current talks will promote these relations in the interest of the two peoples and eventually in the interest of the Arab movement which is aspiring for unity.

Moreover, if the objection is against the initial acceptance of certain plans, the danger will then be greater. What we fear most is fighting among ourselves about a peace plan, leaving Israel to continue its occupation of our territories and its defiance of the Arab world. Who knows whether Israel will not repeat what happened in Beirut wherever it wishes under Arab disintegration and its current military superiority.

CORRECTION: JORDAN TIMES CORRECTS 'ARAFAT REMARK

JORDAN TIMES in English on 12 October on page 1 publishes the following correction to the item entitled "JORDAN TIMES Report" which appears on p F 5 of the 12 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT:

"Due to a transcription error the JORDAN TIMES yesterday misquoted PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as saying that(U.S. special envoy Philip) Habib and (the late Lebanese President-elect) Bashir al-Jumayyil had plotted the Sabra and Shatila massacres in advance. What Mr. 'Arafat actually said was that due to American-Lebanese agreement on the premature withdrawal of the first mutinational force from Beirut, he holds the U.S. responsible for the massacre in the two refugee camps. The JORDAN TIMES apologises for the error."

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AFTER AL-JUMAYYIL'S TOUR

NC121336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] At the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan met today with President al-Jumayyil to review the situation at various levels and the subjects to be discussed at tomorrow's session of the Cabinet.

A short while ago, it was learned that contact took place today between the office of the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the prime minister within the framework of setting a date for a session of confidence. Prime Minister al-Wazzan asked that the date be delayed pending the completion of the final drafting of the policy statement. Consequently, the vote of confidence will be held at a date to be set after the president's return from his visit to New York, Washington, Paris, Rome and the Vatican.

AL-JUMAYYIL HOLDS SECURITY MEETINGS 12 OCTOBER

NC122012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Accompanied by army commander General Khuri, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil inspected the progress of work at the Beirut operations command today. He was briefed on the measures and arrangements being carried out.

In the operations room, President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting attended by General Khuri, Beirut garrison commander Staff Brig Gen Mukhtar Mazbudi, Beirut operations chief Staff Col Michel 'Awn, and director of the third branch of the Beirut operations forces, Col Nizar 'Abd al-Qadir Andrs.

At the outset of the meeting, President al-Jumayyil spoke. He said: Today, we are in dire need of a strong army that can shoulder all its duties in order to put an end to false [musta'ar] security and all this anarchy. He added: All the Lebanese people back the Lebanese Army and appreciate what you are doing and the discipline you are observing in the performance of your duties — a cause of pride, especially if compared with the violations of values and morality we experienced during the past 8 years.

President al-Jumayyil said: We are now facing many things. Basically, we are encountering a campaign of doubt by all those who are harmed by the Lebanization of Lebanese security on Lebanese territory. But today, all Lebanese will not succumb to what these doubters are seeking to achieve. All the Lebanese people are backed by the Lebanese Army and they will not accept whoever slanders the Lebanese Army or resists the army's national task because by doing so, he will be slandering the Lebanese dignity and resisting the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty on all Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil added: All the Lebanese people are with the Lebanese Army. The duties this army is carrying out are in the interest of all the Lebanese people. This people refuses a return to anarchy. We shall confront the doubting and slandering campaign and not be lenient toward whoever harms the Lebanese dignity and the supremacy of the law. Indeed, the task of the Lebanese Army shall be consolidated further. We are proud of the morale enjoyed by all the forces.

President al-Jumayyil concluded his speech by saying: I would like you to congratulate all the officers and men in the Lebanese Army on the heroic task they are carrying out very honestly, very efficiently and with high morality in order that Lebanon will again become the homeland of freedom, dignity and stability.

The commander of the military police force then explained certain matters related to the campaign of doubt to which the army is being subjected. He said: In accordance with the army command directives, we are here to receive all complaints on excesses certain military men might have committed. We have discovered, rather, we can emphasize that 65 percent of such complaints are contradictory and much exaggerated.

We ask every person who has a complaint about the army to submit his complaint to the military court, attaching to it the necessary legal evidence, so we can see that justice is done. However, if the complaint proves to be false, we shall, acting on orders from the army command, prosecute the complainant for his campaign of doubt against the army. We can confirm that certain citizens have unjustly reported such incidents in the newspapers because investigations later proved that these persons had no reason to complain.

Staff Brig Gen Mazbudi, Beirut garrison commander, then outlined on the map the raids and search operations in Beirut and its southern suburb, emphasizing that precautionary [ihtiraziyah] measures will be taken in the eastern area [of Beirut] after they are completed in West Beirut. Some army units will be detached to take up positions in the eastern area of the capital. He said the army deployment will be gradual and the same measures that are taken in the western area will be taken in the eastern area -- the taking up of positions and search operations.

The commander of the engineering group then spoke about the buildings that surround the Beirut Airport building and which constitute a threat to aviation, laying emphasis on the buildings that have been built illegally. He said these buildings, according to reports by competent experts, could cause a tragedy in civil aviation in the future. He said: Some airlines have refused to operate flights to Beirut Airport because of illegal installations around the airport. We call for an urgent solution to this problem so these airlines will return to Lebanon just as they did in the past so Lebanon may play its vital role in a better manner.

At the end of the meeting, and before leaving for the Beirut garrison commander's office, President al-Jumayyil wrote the following in the protocol register: This is the first step on the road to deliverance -- deliverance of the homeland and of the citizens -- thanks to our great army, on which Lebanon and all of the Lebanese people pin their hopes. Beirut, 12 October 1982.

In the Beirut operation garrison commander's office, President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the military public prosecution judges. General Khuri and high-ranking military officers were present. He was briefed by Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus, the government's delegate to the military court, on the circumstances in which some wanted people, both Lebanese and foreigners, have been arrested. Jirmanus said: In accordance with Your Excellency's directives, we coordinate with the army command and those concerned to protect both public and personal freedoms. Every arrested person is referred to the judiciary, especially to the military public prosecution, to have his case considered. We are all working as a team; every one of us is carrying out his duty. As for the campaign of doubt, it originates especially from elements alien to Lebanon.

Every Lebanese who is arrested is investigated the same day. If it transpires that an arrest warrant has been issued against him, he will be immediately referred to the judiciary concerned, because many people are arrested in Beirut while warrants for their arrest have been issued in the south, the north or in the mountains. So, we refer them to the judiciary concerned. Those against whom there is neither an indictment nor an arrest warrant are immediately released.

As for foreigners residing on Lebanese territory, the overwhelming majority of those arrested have proven to be illegally residing in Lebanon. They have neither residence permits nor legitimate entry visas. Therefore, it is natural that they should be referred to the public security, which is the judiciary authority concerned. He said: As long as there are judges who protect public and personal freedoms, I cannot understand the reason for the campaign of doubt, unless it is prompted by current or old prejudices.

At the end of the meeting, the president commended the efforts the military public prosecution is exerting to apply the law and to establish legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory. He also stressed the need for coordination among the various security commands in this respect.

CARLUCCI ARRIVES IN BEIRUT TO DISCUSS ARMS SALES

Meets Al-Jumayyil

NC121204 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci arrived in Beirut before noon today. He was accompanied by Ambassador Robert Dillon and a U.S. working team. Immediately upon arrival, he inspected the U.S. infantry force. He was accompanied by the commander of the force, Colonel Mead.

At 1230 Carlucci arrived at B'abda Palace. Immediately upon his arrival, a meeting was held chaired by President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and attended by Prime Minister Shafiz al-Wazzan, Commander of the Army Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabayah, and a number of senior officers as well as the U.S. team.

According to the schedule, the U.S. official by now should have gone to Al-Yarzah to meet with Minister of Defense 'Isam Khuri. Later, he will meet with the army general staff command. Frank Carlucci will leave Beirut this evening.

The Voice of Lebanon pointed out in its evening newscast yesterday that a positive U.S. step toward Lebanon would be announced in the next 24 hours.

Al-Wazzan Comments

NC121407 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] At 1230 a meeting was held at B'abda Palace, chaired by President al-Jumayyil and attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan, the commander of the army, the chief of staff, the U.S. team headed by Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and Ambassador Dillon. The conferees studied the security measures and the envisaged international aid.

Later, the U.S. defense official went to Al-Yarzah to meet with Minister of Defense Capt 'Isam Khuri before leaving Beirut in the evening. The U.S. deputy secretary of defense said, as he was leaving the palace, that the meeting was a general review, the aspects of which cannot be revealed. But, it could be said that it dealt with the present issues, particularly those connected with the situation of the Lebanese Army, [word indistinct] and equipping it with the necessary weapons.

Following the meeting, the prime minister commented, saying: These meetings are aimed at following up the security situation which occupies the minds of all officials at present. The meetings that the president of the republic has been having since morning at the Beirut area command headquarters, as well as my meeting with the representative of the government at the military court, are meant for us to remain informed of the arrangements made to control matters within the framework of the law. This is what we are eager to do as the government. Today, we attended a meeting of the liaison committee to follow up developments attained up to now and what we intend to carry out in the coming days.

There has also been a meeting with the U.S. deputy secretary of defense in which I participated to inform the U.S. side of our needs regarding providing the Lebanese Army with the weapons it needs, commensurate with Lebanon's desire to increase its army's capability, which is necessary to achieve all that may be asked of it in carrying out its national and security role.

Meets Khuri

NC122008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] [Education and Defense] Minister 'Isam Khuri received in his office in Al-Yarzi today U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, who paid a lightning visit to Lebanon accompanied by a team of aides. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon and U.S. military attache Colonel (Prit). Attending on the Lebanese side was Staff Brig Gen George Qaddi, chief of the military room (Al-Ghurfah Al-'Askariyah).

The discussions during the meeting broached the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries, one aspect of which are manifest in the Marines' participation in the multinational force. The complete harmony and accord between these forces and the Lebanese Army in various fields was praised during the meeting. There was a similiary in views concerning the presence of a civilian as defense minister which is a unique phenomenon in this part of the world, and that a lawyers' assumption of this ministry is cogent proof that Lebanon adheres to the principles of freedom and democracy.

Minister 'Isam Khuri expressed the United States' constant readiness to help Lebanon in its march toward reasserting itself through establishing sovereignty, security and stability on all of the homeland's territory. It was agreed that a timetable would be worked out for meeting the army's requirements and for arming it in order to enable it to carry out its assigned task and to forcibly and usefully play its full role.

SOURCE DENIES ENVOYS INTERVENED IN SECURITY PLAN

NC121304 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A responsible source today denied that the ambassadors of the states participating in the multinational force have been asking about those detained during the raids or about the nature of the implementation of the security plan. The source clarified that this is not true because it is a domestic affair related entirely to the Lebanese authority. He said objections have not been made by any Lebanese faction but by non-Lebanese groups or by other groups controlled by sides that do not wish to see Lebanon recover its viality and sovereignty.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL ACCEPTS SECURITY PLAN

NC111457 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Leader of the Phalangist Party, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, has announced the Phalangist militia's acceptance of the security plan in East Beirut. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: I invite the state to deploy the army in the eastern area, and let any one big enough dare oppose it or obstruct it. He added: Anyone who obstructs the security plan will be a traitor and agent of Israel. He affirmed that neither he, the commander of the so-called Lebanese forces, nor the Phalangist militia have opposed the security plan.

JOINT STATEMENT DENOUNCES ARREST CAMPAIGN

NC080658 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party, the Communist Action Organization and the Communist Party issued a joint statement yesterday warning against the danger of continuing the [search and arrest] campaigns and demanding an immediate cessation of these campaigns. They also put on record their denunciation of these police operations, which are prejudicial to the security of the homeland and the citizens while the Zionists are occupying the land.

The statement emphasized that the factional suppressive method that is currently being employed is not the way to build the required national army.

Communist Action Leader Comments

NC120936 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Communist Action Organization Secretary General Muhsin Ibrahim has warned against the danger of the transgressions by the Lebanese Army and the armed militias. In a press interview yesterday, he called on the multinational force to intervene decisively in protecting the citizens, nationalists and inhabitants of the refugee camps. He also called for the removal of the barriers still being put up by the militias in the face of the implementation of the security plan in greater Beirut.

P. AL-JUMAYYIL ON RELEASE OF DETAINEES BY SYRIA

NC121423 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] This morning Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil received the nine Lebanese citizens who have been released by the Syrian Government. He held a mini meeting in their presence with the Phalangist Political Bureau.

Following the meeting, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil answered reporters' questions on the release of these citizens. He said: I will not say much and I do not believe that any people in the world has endured what the Lebanese people have endured so far. May this relaxation, which has involved our brother detainees, become a relaxation for all Lebanon and the region, God willing.

The Phalangist leader was asked: Do you consider this step [the detainees release] as a start of good relations between Lebanon and Syria in the future? He answered: I have said, and I repeat, that we want to be open to all the world and we want to be friends of all, particularly Syria. Let this fraternity be real and let the friendship be serious. I hope there will be full agreement in the interests of Syria and Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil hoped this initiative would mark the beginning of the return of the northerners to their villages saying: The Lebanese have suffered enough eviction and dispersion.

Regarding the remaining detainees in Syria, the Phalangist leader said: We hope they will be released because their detention is grossly unjust, particularly because they have not committed a crime justifying their detention for 4 years.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY DEPARTS -- Ambassador Khalil Haddad left for Rome yesterday to assume his new post as Lebanon's ambassador to Italy. He is expected to present his credentials in the next 2 days to participate in the reception that will be accorded to President Amin al-Jumayyil when he visits the Italian capital and takes part in discussions. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Oct 82 NC]

DAMASCUS ON INFORMATION MINISTER'S NEWS CONFERENCE

JN122009 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad met with representatives of British and U.S. newspapers last Sunday. The minister answered questions related to the overall situation in the region.

On 'Arafat's talks with King Husayn, the minister said: we believe that no one has the right to monopolize the Palestinian cause. We consider the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Certainly, no one in the world will expect us to be lenient on this point. What I know of 'Arafat's visit to King Husayn is from press reports.

On relations between Syria and 'Arafat, the minister said: I speak of our relations with the PLO and not with a certain person. For our relations to be good or bad with a certain person does not have any bearing on the principles of our relationship. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative; it is the only party that speaks in the name of the Palestinians.

Answering a question on the identity of the person who speaks on behalf of the PLO, the minister said: The PLO is composed of several organizations that form the Central Committee. 'Arafat is the chairman of the committee. Whatever authorization the committee gives 'Arafat he can carry out. If he is not authorized he can only express his private opinion.

On the identity of the person authorized to talk with King Husayn, the minister said: I have no information on this issue. To be more clear, no one has the right to act separately concerning the Palestinian cause.

On whether there is a Palestinian consensus on what is taking place in Amman, the minister said: Judging by what has been said by some organizations, there is no Palestinian consensus on what is taking place in Amman. Five Palestinian organizations have issued a statement declaring their rejection of these talks and their nonparticipation in them.

On the usefulness of Reagan's proposals, the minister said: We encourage all states to offer initiatives or proposals concerning a just solution in the region. The new point in the plan of the U.S. Administration, called the Reagan plan, is the detailed manner in which the plan was presented. However, any observer of the events will notice that the plan includes a retreat from a number of previous U.S. positions. The previous U.S. Administration during the Carter and Nixon eras used to demand a national home for the Palestinian people. In the new plan all Palestinians not residing in the Gaza Strip or the West Bank are ignored. The United States opposed the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. This was not reiterated in the Reagan plan.

The minister added: The United States previously voted in favor of the Arabs and the international community against the Israeli measures in Arab Jerusalem. The Reagan plan ignored this point. There are also a number of issues in which we found a retreat from the positions declared by the United States at the UN Security Council or the General Assembly. There are other things in the Reagan plan that are ambiguous and require explanations. We reject such things as denying the Palestinians the right to establish their own homeland, distinguishing between the people and the territory in the West Bank and denying the Palestinians the right of self-determination. All these issues show a U.S. retreat. We are still studying the whole plan. However, in order to give our full opinion on this issue, I say that we are committed to the Arab peace plan as put forward in Fes. Our commitment to the Fes resolutions makes us opposed to anything that is essentially contrary to them.

Answering a number of questions concerning Syria's position on recognition of Israel, the minister said: This question must be reworded in the following manner: Will Israel recognize the existence of the Palestinian people? Will it recognize the Palestinian people's right to return and establish their own independent state?

The minister added: I will answer these questions. Following a recent meeting with President Mitterrand and at a press conference in Paris, Shamir was asked why it was that Israel is the only state in the world that does not draw borders for itself. Shamir answered: Israel has well-known borders. These are mentioned in the Torah, namely, from the Nile to the River Euphrates. Sharon also repeated such talk when he said that Israel's borders are wherever Israeli tanks go. They repeat such talk and seek to implement it. Since 1948, Israel has shown us only aggression, expansion and the killing of civilians. It is no coincidence that Shamir is the one who had killed Count Bernadotte, the Swedish international mediator, and that Begin, who is the Irgun's leader, is the one who blew up the King David Hotel, the one who carried out the Dayr Yasin massacre and the massacre in Beirut and southern Lebanon. This is the face of Israel that we know. It is the face of a ravenous and aggressive beast. The question should then be: Do the Israelis recognize Arab rights and Arab borders?

On the borders of the state of the [PLO] organization, the minister said that Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories that were occupied in 1967. The Palestinian state must be established in the West Bank and Gaza.

In reply to a question on the results of the visit by the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that we believe in the usefulness of dialogue. This visit makes us and the United Kingdom understand each other better. Pym's statement denouncing the barbaric Israel aggression and the massacre that was perpetrated by Israel was very satisfactory to us. We believe that the Western European countries have an interest in peace and security in the region. We encourage any European sign toward putting pressure on the United States and Israel for establishing peace in the region. We have encouraged the European initiative and called for the pursuance of European efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region.

GDR'S ERICH HONECKER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 11 OCT

JN111504 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Damascus on a 3-day visit to Syria at 1200 today.

In a statement to the press, President Hafiz al-Asad said: I am extremely happy to welcome here in Damascus our dear guest and friend, Chairman Erich Honecker. I welcome him on behalf of our people, who harbor every respect and appreciation for the German people.

Continuing, President al-Asad said: As I welcome our great guest and friend, I recall with extreme satisfaction our previous meetings, which greatly contributed to improving relations and means of cooperation between Syria and the GDR. Our present meeting, President al-Asad added, will enable us to exchange views and discuss a number of important international issues, foremost among which are the Middle East situation and the situation in Europe, particularly under these circumstances in which the international situation is more complicated. The imperialist-Zionist onslaught has reached an unprecedented intensity in terms of bestiality and other practices.

Arab nationalists, who are determined to continue the course they charted for themselves a long time ago, strongly confirm their rejection of attempts at aggression, expansion and hergemony and are fully confident that they will eventually achieve success.

President al-Asad continued: This meeting will also enable us to discuss bilateral issues and means of cooperation in the service of the two peoples' interests. As I warmly welcome my dear friend Chairman Erich Honecker on behalf of our people in Syria, I recall with respect and appreciation the GDR masses with whom we met during our visit to and who expressed their appreciation to our people as reflected by the warm reception accorded us everywhere in the GDR.

President al-Asad added: Through the GDR media and on behalf of our people, I send our greetings to the German people, wishing them continued success, prosperity and progress.

In a statement, Chairman Honecker said: At the outset of my visit to the friendly Syrian Arab Republic, I would like to express my thanks to Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, for this invitation. We will surely have the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the tremendous achievements of the Syrian people, under the experienced leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, in building a new society.

Continuing, Chairman Honecker said: Our stay here and the talks we hold will undoubtedly record the beginning of a new stage of relations between our parties, countries and peoples. The anti-imperialist relations of solidarity and mutual cooperation between the GDR and Syria that have historically developed are an important contribution to strengthening the forces of peace and progress in the Middle East and in the world at large. The increasing tension resulting from the adventurist policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States, dictates that we continue consolidating and attaching a special importance to our bilateral relations.

Imperialism's course of onslaught and armament must be confronted by joint action by all peace-loving forces in the world. The bestial campaign of annihilation practiced by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples -- a campaign approved and directly supported by Washington -- has made the eruption of a new war possible in the international arena, an arena currently replete with unstable conditions.

Continuing, Chairman Honecker said the GDR affirms its solidarity with the Palestinian people, Syria and Lebanon, as well as with all those confronting Israeli aggression. The time is ripe to implement the UN Security Council resolutions to force the Israeli aggressors to effectuate an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. Our people are following with great sympathy the daring struggle of the Syrian people under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Hafiz al-Asad, against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots.

In conclusion, Chairman Honecker said: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm our unshakeable solidarity with the Syrian people and their leadership.

Talks Begin

JN112015 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and his guest, GDR President Erich Honecker, began their talks in a closed meeting at 1700 today.

Official talks between the Syrian Arab side and the GDR side began at 1740. Present at the talks on the Syrian side were 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Muhammad Haydar, member of the party's National Command; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Ahmad Dhiyab, member of the party's Regional Command; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Isma'il al-Qadi, member of the National Progressive Front Central Committee; Kamal Sharaf, minister of planning; Mahmud Qaddur, minister of industry; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador to the GDR.

Present on the GDR side were Dr Guenter Mittag, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo member and member of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy of foreign trade minister; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Dr Reinhard Escherich, minister plenipotentiary and GDR ambassador extraordinaire to Syria.

President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed President Erich Honecker and his delegation, stressing the importance of such meetings in further promoting and bolstering bilateral relations and strengthening joint coordination on the international level which, consequently, strengthens the international front, which is hostile to Zionism, imperialism and reaction and promotes the unity of the forces of progress, liberation and socialism in the world.

The president then outlined events in the region, underlining Syria's adherence to its firm stands on Arab rights and the struggle for the victory of the Arab cause as well as the complete liberation of Arab land. The president stressed that the situation in the region is volatile due to the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Israel's massacres and U.S. policy, which is strategically conniving with Israel in the region.

Speaking at the meeting, President Erich Honecker thanked President al-Asad for the warm and hospitable welcome accorded him and members of his delegation in Damascus. He conveyed the greetings of the SED Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers to President Hafiz al-Asad and to the people and Government of Syria as well as the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Touching on the international conditions, President Honecker accused the U.S. Administration of trying to push the world into the abyss of war and that it is increasing the chances of a nuclear war. He also talked about the escalating tension resulting from the U.S. increasing production of arms and installing missiles in various states, particularly in Western Europe. He added that the socialist and liberation forces in the world must face this escalating U.S. confrontation policy and prevent the breakout of a new world war.

President Honecker reasserted that his country and all socialist bloc states, led by the Soviet Union, stand firmly alongside Syria's political struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He highly praised Syrian Arab policy and President Hafiz al-Asad's prominent role in the Arab arena. He voiced his belief in the necessity of further increasing and promoting joint cooperation, stressing his complete agreement with President Hafiz al-Asad on the various basic international political issues, particularly in the Middle East region.

The two presidents will meet again tomorrow as the concerned ministers of the two sides meet to discuss the issues of bilateral trade, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Al-Asad Dinner Speech

JN112100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at a dinner banquet on 11 October 1982 in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friend, Chairman Erich Honecker; dear German friends; gentlemen: On behalf of our people and our party's leadership and in my own name, I wholeheartedly welcome Syria's great guest, Chairman Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and our friends, the members of the accompanying delegation.

Esteemed Chairman, we welcome you here as a sincere friend and a leader of a friendly state with which our country has strong ties. There are strong ties of bilateral cooperation in various fields. The two countries entertain identical viewpoints regarding many issues and problems facing our world.

We also welcome you as a prominent struggler for international detente, for peoples' rights and for a peace based on justice, safeguarding the dignity of nations and achieving equality in international relations. When I speak about friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the GDR, the memories I have from my visit to your beautiful country and from my meetings with your masses -- imbued with sincere friendly feelings and mutual affection -- come to mind. Pure humanitarian and noble feelings were genuinely expressed during these meetings by the generations who have been brought up on the concepts of the socialist life, mutual respect among the nations and real peace, under the canopy of which all causes of oppression and aggression disappear.

I would like to express admiration for what we saw during the visit, such as the important achievements scored by your people in their life and work. The 4 years that have lapsed since our visit to the GDR have witnessed further promotion in the relations that were previously established between our two countries on strong, satisfactory bases, constituting an incentive for continuing to work to expand bilateral cooperation.

Your visit to Syria is a happy opportunity, during which our people will express the friendship and love they harbor for you and your people. It is also an opportunity for our people to express appreciation for your struggle and stands supporting our just struggle. At the same time, we are confident that this visit will record the beginning of a new stage of joint action to strengthen the ties between our two friendly countries.

Mr Chairman, your support for our struggle has always emanated from a principled stand, from your conviction in the justice of our cause and from your awareness of the enemy's aggressiveness, an enemy whose expansionist designs we are fighting in the Arab territories. You are well aware of the fact that, as far as we are concerned, a just peace is a tenacious and principled objective, because we have a real interest in peace. It is for this noble objective that we are resisting the aggression, offering great sacrifices and indisputably and unambiguously distinguishing between peace and its components on the one hand and capitulation and its elements on the other. We also distinguish between a friendship based on mutual respect and equality and between relations that appear to be friendship but in reality are hegemony, control and influence.

We believe that the world, particularly those who persistently continue rendering blind support to Israel in all of its attacks and violations of international law and the UN Charter and resolutions and does not need to see the horrendous Israeli acts in Lebanon to determine which is wrong and which is right and to be convinced that Israel is a racist entity established on aggression and that its continuity is linked with the continuity of its aggression.

However, the events that took place during the past 4 months in Lebanon have demonstrated to the world Israel's barbarism, bestiality and designs on Arab territory. These events have exposed Israel's false pretexts to achieve these designs and the extent to which it might go to pursue the road of plotting and killing to reach its evil objectives.

Israel's recent atrocities, and I mention here in particular the massacre that was committed in the camps of Sabra and Shatila which has aroused indignation and resentment throughout the world, is a link in the chain of crimes Israel has been committing since its foundation. This massacre should not distract our attention from massacres no less brutal perpetrated by Israel's present rulers in Dayr Yasin, Qibya, Kafr Qasim, southern Lebanon and Beirut, as well as from massacres against innocent women and children in the Syrian and Egyptian territories, as was the case in Da'il and Bahr al-Baqar.

There is a price for occupation, and those who occupy the land of others should expect resistance, but Israel wants to continue its occupation and expansion without limit. Resistance, which is viewed by nations as a duty, and heroism are viewed by Israel as a terrorist act and a violation of the cease-fire. If Israel, which has a long record stained with black, ugly crimes, has managed to escape the punishment it deserves by the international community, represented by the United Nations, and managed to proceed with its aggression and expansion, it is because of the protection and the unlimited economic, political and military aid of the United States. We must confirm a basic fact: The escalation of Israel's aggressiveness in past years, including its large-scale arbitrary practices in the occupied Arab territories, its decision to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and its ceaseless, bestial attacks on Lebanon and invasion of Lebanon's territory are direct results of the Camp David accords, the treasonous deal concluded by As-Sadat's regime and the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

Since the establishment of Israel, we have been facing a Zionist-colonialist-imperialist plot against our Arab nation. We will continue to resist this with all our potential and energies until we have liberated the occupied Arab territories, regained usurped rights and achieved the desired just peace, which can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and by recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to set up their own independent state on their national soil, led by the PLO.

Our enemies and those plotting against our land, rights and existence are gravely wrong if they believe that Israel's crimes or their unlimited arms supplies to Israel can intimidate our people and nation. They are even more wrong if they disregard the potential of our people and nation. The masses of the Arab nation will not allow Israel's crimes to pass unpunished. They will not allow the Zionist threats to continue undeterred.

As we wage our struggle against this plot, we are confident that all honest people and the peace-, justice- and freedom-loving forces in the world do support us, particularly since broad sectors of international public opinion, which were misguided by Zionism and misled by its false propaganda, are now aware of the facts. As we wage this struggle, we appreciate the sincere support we are receiving from your country and from the rest of the Socialist bloc, led by the friendly Soviet Union.

Mr Chairman, our direct cause will not distract our attention from the issues of other peoples. Our position has always been and will remain in the trench of those struggling against exploitation, imperialism and racism. We have supported all liberation movements throughout the world. We support all efforts being exerted to back up the course of international detente, of disarmament and of saving the world from the nuclear threat. In this regard, we support your efforts to achieve European security. We believe that it is imperative to consolidate the UN role in resolving international disputes. We reiterate the positive role that the Nonaligned Movement can play in spreading the banners of peace, justice and equality in our world.

Mr Chairman, I again welcome you and your delegation and I wish you a happy stay in our country. I also reaffirm my confidence that your visit will contribute to achieving the noble objectives for which the Syrian and German peoples are struggling.

Please allow me to greet my dear friend, Chairman Honecker, wishing him continued health and happiness, and to greet our guests, members of the GDR delegation, wishing them also continued health and happiness. I greet you all and finally I greet the friendship between Syria and the GDR, wishing it continued success.

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD112356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2035 GMT 11 Oct 82

["Erich Honecker's Toast" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (ADN) -- In his toast, Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Syria and for the inspiring reception the people of Damascus had prepared for him and his entourage. The esteem for the policies of the GDR and the achievements of its working people moved him deeply, he said. He conveyed with pleasure the warm greetings and best wishes of the people of the GDR. He remembered gladly Hafiz al-Asad's visit in 1978, "which contributed significantly to the deepening and all-round development of the traditionally friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples."

Erich Honecker continued:

These are relations of anti-imperialist solidarity and mutually beneficial cooperation that can truly be termed exemplary. We are striving in agreement for peace and international security as preconditions for a happy existence for the peoples and for their social progress. This makes our relations stable. Without doubt our talks will emphatically further fruitful development and further strengthen mutual trust and understanding.

[Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1920 on 11 October carries a recording of Erich Honecker's dinner speech. The Damascus version is identical with the East Berlin ADN International Service version with the following exception:

The first paragraph of the Damascus Domestic Service version reads: [Text] Esteemed friend, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad; esteemed Syrian comrades and friends; honorable gentlemen: Allow me to thank you once again with all my heart for inviting me to visit your beautiful country and for the enthusiastic welcome accorded me and my companions by the residents of Damascus. Your appreciation of GDR policy and the accomplishments of its working people has moved me greatly. I convey to you, the friendly Syrian people, the warm wishes and greetings of the people of the GDR. I remember fondly your visit to the GDR in 1978, which contributed significantly to strengthening the cordial and traditional relations between our two parties, countries and people, and to the all-around development of these relations. [New Graf] These are relations /// rewording paragraph one, omitting paragraph two and picking up with paragraph three.]

The Syrian Arab Republic has become a symbol of the resistance of the Arab peoples against the furious attacks of imperialism and its main allies in the Middle East, the aggressive and expansionist rulers in Tel Aviv. As in its glorious past, Syrians are not prepared to submit themselves to the dictate of imperialist and neocolonialist forces.

The GDR strongly condemns Israel's rapacious aggression against Lebanon. The bloody misdeeds against the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian people fill us with horror.

Those who equip and support the murderers are responsible for this. The brutal campaign of extermination by Israel proves that the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and their "strategic allies" in Israel are not afraid of any crime. They trample on the rights of the Arab states, particularly the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO.

The GDR emphatically calls for an immediate halt to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Lebanon must not be allowed to become an Israeli deployment zone against Syria. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states, the GDR has for many years been working for a just Middle East settlement. It will be durable only if it is based on the universal rules of international law and on UN resolutions.

In conformity with the recent proposals of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we believe collective efforts are urgently required to achieve a peaceful settlement with the participation of all interested parties. We welcome the principles adopted by the 12th Arab summit conference for resolving the Palestinian problem and a Middle East settlement as a whole. The GDR has for years called for the implementation of these demands.

In order to establish peace between all states and peoples of the region, it is in our view above all necessary to implement the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and a state of its own under PLO leadership. We affirm our indestructible and active solidarity with the PLO. The Israeli war machine must be stopped at last by the determined action of the peace-loving forces. Israel must be compelled to withdraw from all Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. The GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of Syria, the PLO and all anti-imperialist and patriotic Arab forces to whose united action we attach special importance. We are certain that your just cause will triumph.

We are pleased at the successes achieved by the Syrian people since the victorious March revolution under your leadership, Comrade President, in the struggle for progressive development. They prove that neither overt military aggression nor political conspiracies by imperialism and its reactionary accomplices can deter a people convinced of the justice of its cause.

Syria has achieved much by its own exertions and close cooperation with its friends. The mighty Euphrates dam, the electrification of Syrian villages and the many new industrial enterprises are evidence of it. We are well aware that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party attaches the greatest importance to the cooperation of all patriotic and progressive forces in your country within the National Progressive Front.

If one refers to the historical experience of the GDR, one will find confirmation that the mobilization of all forces supporting peace and socialism provides the stable foundation of social advance. As you know, the people of the GDR are developing and advanced socialist society. Great tasks will have to be resolved in the 1980's. Our joint work benefits everyone and strengthens our socialist state. This is of considerable importance for its international activities.

We regard it as our main task ot make a constructive contribution to safeguarding peace. Nothing can be more important. In aggravating the situation by their policy of arms buildup and confrontation, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, specifically the United States, are increasing the danger of a nuclear world war. Its outbreak would be an unimaginable calamity for mankind and must be most vigorously averted.

Today it is not enough to speak only of peace. Concrete and resolute action is required. That is the purpose of the numerous proposals by the socialist states to reduce and ultimately eliminate every type of weapon in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. The USSR, it is known, has unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That is an important decision in the interest of world peace. If the other nuclear powers followed suit it would be possible to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons. This is indispensable in order to avert a nuclear inferno for mankind.

Situated in Europe on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO, the GDR is acutely aware of its responsibility for peace. We threaten no one. We do not wish to be threatened by ever new nuclear arsenals on the western side of our state's frontier. That is why we fully support the resourceful efforts of the Soviet Union to achieve -- without delay -- practical results in the Geneva negotiations with the United States on a limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and strategic armaments as a whole.

The stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which NATO is planning for 1983 and which could also reach the Middle East, is in blatant contradiction to the interests of peaceful nations. It is designed to eliminate the approximate military balance. To check this fateful policy is the concern of all realistic and national forces.

Not confrontation but cooperation; not a policy of strength and arms build-up but one of detente and a peaceful solution of disputed issues by equal negotiations -- only thus can international affairs be directed along the lines of tranquility. That is why the GDR -- together with its allies and with everybody in the east and west, north and south who sincerely desires peace, regardless of philosophy and creed -- is working vigorously for the strengthening and the widest geographical extension of the process of detente.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of firm friendship and trusting cooperation between our states and peoples will develop successfully on the basis of identical interests. Our meeting here in Damascus will provide a new impetus. Let me assure you, Comrade President, that the GDR will make every effort in order to steadily deepen relations with the Syrian Arab Republic. This will benefit the welfare of our peoples and the cause of peace.

Talks Resume

JN121355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Official talks between the Syrian delegation under President Hafiz al-Asad and the GDR delegation under Chairman Erich Honecker resumed at the Presidential Palace at 1030 today.

The session dealt with Israeli aggression against Lebanon within the framework of the strategic concord [wifaq] between the United States and Israel, the aims of this aggression, Israel's expansionist aims and the importance of current efforts to restore the balance in the region, including the strategic balance.

Chairman Honecker affirmed the support of the GDR and the Socialist states to Syria's policy, which is a symbol of Arab steadfastness against the Israeli aggression and imperialist designs.

The talks comprehensively reviewed the situation in Lebanon and the region, including the Fes summit conference. Honecker welcomed the Fes summit resolutions.

Reviewing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, the two sides expressed satisfaction with it. They agreed on the importance of strengthening the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front in the world. Views were identical on all issues discussed.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION 12 OCT

JN121324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1120 today, Tuesday, 12 October 1982, the Israeli enemy violated the cease-fire and opened fire with machineguns and tanks on our forces stationed in the area of Yanta. Our forces returned fire and silenced the enemy positions. The exchange of fire stopped at 1150.

At 1200, the enemy resumed firing at our positions. Our forces returned fire and silenced the enemy positions. The exchange of fire lasted until 1330 today.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATIONS TO VISIT

JN102015 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] It was announced in Tehran today that Iranian economic and trade delegations will leave for Syria in the near future to discuss means of promoting and developing bilateral relations. This announcement came following a meeting between the Syrian ambassador in Tehran and the Iranian assistant minister of the economy.

ISRAELI POSITION ON LEBANON WITHDRAWAL REVIEWED

TA121310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Israel's Cabinet meets in special session tomorrow to finalize its position on the evacuation of PLO, Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will then present them to American Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington. David Essing reports on this and other developments:

[Begin Essing recording] Israel is approaching the Shamir-Shultz meeting with an open and flexible attitude. Jerusalem agrees to a simultaneous Israeli-Syrian withdrawal -- maybe in phases -- but continues to insist that all the PLO must be out of Lebanon before Israeli forces leave.

As to the security arrangements in south Lebanon, in that 40- to 50-km security zone, Israel wants to work them out directly with the Lebanese authorities -- this to make sure that an effective Lebanese army is set up to keep the PLO from returning, one with a firm commitment from the Lebanese Government. There is no question that Israel would like to see Major Haddad's militia forces as forming the backbone of the Lebanese forces in the south.

Haddad's forces have proved themselves in the past whereas proposals for any new UNIFIL force is a definite nonstarter for Israel. The UN forces in south Lebanon, since the Litani operation 3 years ago, are viewed by Israel as ineffective and a failure. Some UNIFIL units did try to do an honest job but some UN troops took bribes and cooperated with the PLO. The commander of the Norwegian contingent actually signed an agreement with the terrorists. On this score the UNIFIL troops could never have been expected to put their lives on the line in the tough and dangerous operation of keeping the PLO at bay.

Israel will also take a tough stand on the return of the 11 prisoners of war, 5 missing soldiers and the bodies of the fallen. So far, the Syrians have refused to discuss this question. In the final negotiations on the evacuation of the PLO from West Beirut, Israeli leaders told U.S. envoy Philip Habib not to come back from the Lebanese capital without an agreement on the two Israelis held by the PLO and dead soldiers. This is likely to be Israel's stand with the Syrians.

On another issue, Israel is not impressed by statements from Syrian Information Minister Iskandar that Damascus' approval of the latest Fes resolution actually implies recognition of Israel. Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir says: Israel does not need Syria's recognition. We want to make peace with our neighbors and the way to peace is not through complicated formulas but to sit down and negotiate. [end recording]

SYRIANS, 'TERRORISTS' VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE

TA121348 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1343 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman reports that the Syrians and the terrorists today sporadically violated the cease-fire with sniper fire, fire from light weapons and RPG's at IDF positions near the village of Yanta in the eastern sector in Lebanon. Fire was returned at the sources of the firing.

Further Details

TA121415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that today's cease-fire violation began when snipers fired at IDF posts and, in reaction, our forces returned fire. The Syrians then intervened, firing with automatic weapons, mortars and RPG launchers stationed on the western slopes of the Hermon. IDF cannons and tanks returned fire, as said, and the incident continued intermittently for more than 4 hours.

IDF OFFICER ON SYRIAN DEPLOYMENT IN LEBANON

TA121722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The commander of the armored corps, Maj Gen Bar-Kokhba, has said that the Syrians are deploying in the Al-Biqa' in a way that shows that they intend to stay there for a long time. He reported that Syria has large forces in the area, among them armored corps, artillery, commando and engineering units, together with many terrorists.

Maj Gen Bar-Kokhba noted that while the IDF cannot discern any large-scale Syrian preparations for housing its soldiers and storing their equipment, nothing can be deduced from this, since the Syrians and the terrorists usually house their people in villagers' homes.

General Bar-Kokhba spoke to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal after the memorial service held today for the 4,452 Armored Corps soldiers who died in the war for Israel. Our military correspondent reports that the armored Corps suffered 125 dead in the Lebanon war.

ARTILLERY OFFICER ON CLUSTER BOMBS, LEBANON

TA121312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Chief Artillery Officer Brig Gen Arye Mizrahi has said that the halt in the supply of cluster bombs by the United States to Israel has had no real effect. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that during the Lebanon war the force carried out independent operations at the enemy's rear and that in one of them Syrian SAM-6 bases were destroyed. General Mizrahi also said that the enemy does not know the force's methods of operation, so the force will be able to take them by surprise again. He also said that the problems of adjusting the range of the cannons in Beirut were overcome by aerial observation, among other things.

General Mizrahi also noted that the artillery force sustained a relatively small number of casualties.

IDF TIGHTENS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS IN LEBANON

TA121137 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by northern correspondent Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] The IDF has set up roadblocks throughout Lebanon and is preventing soldiers and civilians from traveling in the area without adequate security. Since the weekend, every soldier and civilian wishing to enter Lebanon must travel in a convoy, while at least six of those traveling in the convoy are armed. The convoys are accompanied by military vehicles carrying heavy machineguns. If one of the soldiers leaves the vehicle in Lebanon, it must wait at the IDF roadblock for another soldier to guard it.

Most of the buses traveling in Lebanon are carefully guarded. The soldiers sitting in the buses aim their weapons out the windows to return fire if the bus is attacked.

At the IDF roadblocks cars carrying local inhabitants are stopped and searched to make certain that the passengers are not terrorists or people helping the terrorist organizations. The IDF has increased its night patrols throughout Lebanon in an attempt to capture as yet unapprehended terrorists.

The decision to make travel orders in Lebanon more rigorous follows a demand by Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan. Two days ago an IDF vehicle was involved in a firing incident in the 'Alayh area in which an IDF soldier was wounded. Two weeks ago, it will be recalled, six soldiers were killed and many others wounded when a bus was attacked near the town of 'Alayh.

Yesterday three civilians were injured in Lebanon when they played with dud shells scattered in various places. A 10-year-old girl was transferred to the hospital in Zefat. Two residents of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp were also wounded.

LEBANESE ARMY CAPTURES 'TERRORIST' COMMANDERS

TA091914 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1905 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon, the Christian Phalangists' military broadcasting station, reported this evening that the Lebanese Army today captured in West Beirut the commanders of the terrorist organization responsible for most of the terrorist acts — some of them against Jewish institutions -- committed recently in Paris and Vienna.

Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that, according to the broadcast, which cited an authorized Lebanese military source, most of the terrorist actions in Europe were perpetrated by Carlos' men. Indeed, Carlos' headquarters was located in Beirut. Our monitor adds that investigation of members of the Baader-Meinhof and Red Brigade gangs captured by the Lebanese Army in West Beirut revealed significant deatils on the activity of these organizations in the FRG and in France.

PLO REPORTS HOLDING ISRAELI POW'S IN AL-BIQA'

TA111008 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif said yesterday that the eight IDF soldiers taken prisoner in the Mount Lebanon area on 5 September "are being held in a Palestinian camp in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'." Speaking to British journalists in Damascus, Abu Sharif said that "they are in our hands and are being well-treated."

SABRA, SHATILA CASUALTY FIGURES REPORTED

TA130823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] A total of 762 bodies has been discovered so far in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. Approximately 1,200 additional murdered people were buried by their relatives. This was reported from Beirut this morning. The investigators of the Sabra and Shatila massacre have not yet checked reports of two mass graves near the stadium and near the road leading to Beirut International Airport.

COMMISSION ANNOUNCES PUBLIC TESTIMONY PROCEDURE

TA101833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The commission of inquiry established by the government to investigate the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps made a public appeal today to all those wanting to testify before the commission. According to the appeal, all those wanting to testify, present documents or any other items or inform the commission about anything connected with the investigation should write a letter to the commission containing the essence of their testimony, the content of the document, or a description of the item they wish to present. The commission will examine all the letters and will decide who to summon to testify before the commission. The commission's announcement said that all IDF soldiers, regardless of rank, are entitled to turn to the commission without going through their officers.

The announcement is signed by the commission's secretary, Judge David Bar-Tov. The address to which the letters should be sent is 1052 Jerusalem, postal code 21009.

COMMISSION SUBPOENAS MEDIA REPORTS ON MASSACRES

TA091954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The commission of inquiry on the massacre in Beirut has asked the broadcasting authority to place at its disposal all the television reels on the events in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. Our correspondent Rami Weiss reports that television and radio correspondents as well as press journalists who covered the massacre have been summoned to testify before the commission. Cleaning and renovating work will begin tomorrow in the Giv'at Ram campus of the Hebrew University in preparation for the convening of the commission there.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON MASSACRE, OTHER ISSUES

PM110933 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Labor Alignment Chairman Shim'on Peres by Ignacio Cembrero in Jerusalem -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Can it be stated simply that the Labor Party was in favor of the war in Lebanon, provided that it did not go beyond a strip 40 km in depth in the south of that country?

Answer: That is true. We were in favor of an offensive limited to 40 km in depth. No further. Although it may seem surprising, I believe that the United Nations recognized our right to defend ourselves, and for that reason sent the UN interim force in 1978 to monitor a strip 20 km in depth along our border. But the PLO acquired longer-range guns, and it was necessary to go as far as 40 km in depth to end their retreat. However, we were opposed to everything else done in the war: the conquest of Beirut, the intervention in Lebanese internal affairs, the war with Syria.

Question: What do you propose now to end the conflict in Lebanon?

Answer: U.S. envoy to the Near East Philip Habib proposes negotiating an agreement on a mutual Syrian and Israeli evacuation of Lebanon, and we wish to give him the opportunity to carry out that negotiation. In principle, we are in favor of the immediate withdrawal of our army from Lebanon. Obviously, we would prefer that when we withdraw Lebanon be completely independent and that the other foreign forces also leave that country.

Question: Is the provisional assessment of the war positive for the State of Israel?

Answer: It is as well to recall what the initial aim was: to secure peace for the north of the country -- Galilee -- which was subject to the PLO's bombardments, and we have achieved this.

Question: To what extent is the Israeli Government involved in the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, which the Israeli Army was surrounding?

Answer: I am convinced that there is no direct responsibility, but I believe, however, that the government has made three grave mistakes: the first was to take West Beirut; the second, to allow the Christian Phalangist militia to enter the camps; the third, since they had allowed it to enter Sabra and Shatila, was not to monitor what was happening in there.

Question: Why has Menahem Begin changed his mind and finally accepted the setting up of a commission to investigate what happened in the camps?

Answer: It was by public demand. It is a triumph for the Israeli people and ourselves.

Question: You denounced in parliament the "stupid ideas of authorizing the Phalangists to enter the camps," but was it not you who, when you were defense minister in a Labor government in 1975-1976, began the collaboration with the Lebanese Phalangist militia?

Answer: Collaboration is a very broad concept. In our relationship with the Phalange we always made it very clear that we would not support them in their struggle, that we would not intervene in Lebanon's internal affairs and that we would only assist them by delivering arms to them and training them. Moreover, I would like to point out that at that time it was not so much a matter of assisting the Phalange as of assisting Lebanon's Christian communities, which were finding their existence threatened by the PLO. We only gave them the means for their self-defense. But, unlike what has happened now, we never carried out a full-scale intervention in Lebanon.

Question: Why have you withdrawn your request for a special debate in parliament on the accusations leveled by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in connection with the Israeli Labor Government's responsibility in 1976 in the massacre by the Lebanese Phalangists of thousands of Palestinians in the Tall az-Za'tar refugee camp?

Answer: His accusations are unfounded. We had no military presence in Lebanon at that time.

Question: Prime Minister Menahem Begin reproaches you with using the massacre to attempt to gain access to power.

Answer: That is absurd. That is quite absurd. I believe that the protest demonstrations against the massacre were of a profoundly moral nature and were almost spontaneous. The biggest demonstration in this country's history, in which 400,000 people took part in Tel Aviv, virtually lacked resources to organize it.

Question: Is it true that during your recent visit to the United States the Reagan administration encouraged you to do everything within your power to attain power so that negotiations on the U.S. peace plan for the Middle East can begin as soon as possible?

Answer: This question is absurd. People or newspapers which assert this are implying that Begin was being supported hitherto in Washington. Ronald Reagan does not make decisions in this country, and I do not even believe that he has an influence to exert from outside to Begin's advantage or to mine.

Question: If you attain power, would you be prepared to accept the U.S. request to freeze the setting up of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza?

Answer: I do not believe that we would accept the Reagan plan on this point. We will maintain our stance of opposing the setting up of settlements in all the areas populated by Arabs, but not in the strategic zones vital for our defense, in which they must be strengthened and increased.

Question: Do you believe the PLO and the Arab governments at the recent Fes summit displayed greater readiness to recognize Israel's right to exist and to reach a negotiated peace?

Answer: At Fes it was a matter primarily of making peace among Arab leaders by means of a plan which does not constitute a plan of peace with Israel. The word "Israel" does not figure in the final resolution. It has been written that the summit's final communique mentioned Israel implicitly. But Israel is not an implicit entity; it is a country, a state with a name and a geographical position. The only solution -- the realistic solution -- depends on a territorial agreement. You will find nobody in this country who is prepared to accept the stationing of a hostile army before the gates of Jerusalem, but nor do we wish to dominate 1.3 million Arabs against their wishes.

So the solution lies in creating a security zone with settlements along the Jordan River and demilitarizing the rest of the West Bank, as has already been done in the Sinai Desert in order to sign the peace with Egypt. This would entail, of course, an agreement with King Husayn of Jordan -- the only interlocutor with whom we can reach an agreement not involving a direct threat to Israel. That is why we prefer a Jordanian-Palestinian solution to the setting up of a solely Palestinian state with a Palestinian army which could in the future endanger Jordan's stability and security, on the one hand, and the State of Israel's security and existence, on the other.

Question: Do you believe that, if you attain power, the "Jordanian option" has serious prospects of being negotiated with a King Husayn who has just proposed a confederation between his country and the West Bank and Gaza?

Answer: Yes, I believe that we can begin negotiations with King Husayn, who is supported by many West Bank leaders and the Governments of Egypt and the United States. In order to reach a solution it is necessary to negotiate. The Reagan plan is a good starting point for negotiations because it leaves many doors open. All those who hitherto proposed a specific plan for reaching peace merely continued the futile polemics. The whole art of political negotiation lies in finding the ground on which negotiation can begin, and Reagan has found this.

Question: What is your opinion of the demand by the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party [PSOE] concerning the Israeli Labor Party's expulsion from the Socialist International?

Answer: I hope that, despite the PSOE's stance, we can find a common language with Felipe Gonzalez. I tell our Spanish socialist friends that, just as they are opposed to terrorism there, we are opposed to it here. There are no differences between the left and the right: All we democratic parties should be opposed to violence and terror. I want every PSOE member to realize that when it is a matter of violence, we are opposed to it, even though we are in opposition. In other respects, such as democracy and peace, we are, on the other hand, their most fervent supporters.

DRUZE ASK FOR IDF INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

TA121216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, warned that the Phalangists in the Ash-Shuf mountains have enlisted 1,500 soldiers, tanks, halftracks and cannons, perhaps against the Druze village of (Mata) in the area. In telegrams he sent to the president of the state, the prime minister and the chief of staff, Shaykh Tarif asked that the IDF introduce forces into the village to prevent bloodshed.

BEGIN SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO 'ALAYH DRUZE

TA121454 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Musbah Halabi]

[Text] Following a report published in DAVAR yesterday, Prime Minister Menahem Begin telephoned Druze MK Amal Nasir ad-Din and asked him to go immediately to the 'Alayh area and tell the Druze there that the Israeli Government supports the Druze, will not allow anyone to harm them and is interested in strengthening ties with this community.

This morning MK Nasir ad-Din is to visit the Druze in the 'Alayh area to deliver the prime minister's message.

Yesterday, DAVAR published an article describing the escalation in the conflict between the Druze and the Phalangists, and MK Nasir ad-Din proposed appointing a special commission of inquiry to settle the conflict.

IDF Mediation

TA121822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1730 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister has ordered the defense minister and the chief of staff to activate the IDF in order to prevent clashes between the Druze and the Christians in Lebanon. Hence, the IDF began mediating today between the Christians and the Druze in the 'Alayh area after a series of exchanges of fire and kidnappings between the two sects. Arye Gus reports from Beirut.

[Begin Gus recording] Life began getting back to normal today in the 'Alayh area after the great tension prevailing in the area since Saturday, following the kidnappings and exchanges of fire between Druze and Christians. Once again there were traffic jams in the town's streets and the shops opened as used to be customary in Lebanon.

The Phalangists appealed to the IDF today to mediate between them and the Druze -- this after two of their soldiers were taken by the Druze. The Druze were summoned to the military command in the area where negotiations, described as difficult, were held. The Christians released seven Druze kidnapped by them who, according to eyewitnesses, did not have an easy time during their imprisonment.

So, today there were no exchanges of fire and during the mediation the IDF made it clear to both sides that from now on it will not allow any shooting. [end recording]

DISAGREEMENT REPORTED BETWEEN HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT

TA121117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A dispute has developed between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat on the question of Jerusalem. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that in the talks they are holding in Amman, 'Arafat demanded that East Jerusalem be the capital of the Palestinian state in the confederation with Jordan, but King Husayn said that Amman must be the capital of the two parts of the federation.

Arab sources told our correspondent that to reinforce his position, 'Arafat argued that the Fes summit adopted the principle that East Jerusalem will be the capital of the Palestinian state. In the talks, Jordan also proposed that the PLO representatives be incorporated into the Jordanian Army, and that the active terrorists be incorporated into the Jordanian establishment. 'Arafat has not given a clear answer.

Our correspondent adds that on the eve of the PLO leader's arrival in Amman, security officials detained Palestinians in the capital and adopted precautions to prevent demonstrations.

WEST BANK FIGURES SCORE JORDANIAN INITIATIVE

JN121218 Jerusalem AT-TALI'AH in Arabic 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpts] AT-TALI'AH has asked a number of elected mayors and representatives of the professional unions to express their opinions about King Husayn's recent statements, in which he tried to impose a formula for a certain relationship with the PLO and the occupied areas, recalling the past relationship imposed on the West Bank by the Jordanian regime. This formula also provides for giving parts of the West Bank to Israel for security reasons and for recognizing the Israeli settlements as stated in Reagan's plan. The following opinions were given:

Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Elected Nabulus Mayor

No talk or results can be reached about any unity formula unless our people and their leadership obtain their freedom and national independent state. Any talk on this subject is unrealistic and will be affected by circumstances reflected on the freedom and strength of action.

The relationship of Jordan and other countries toward the Palestinians is open within the framework of struggle for national independence. The results of this relationship within this framework are unlimited. I believe that this is the proper and real background for any formula for future unity.

Karim Khalaf, Elected Ramallah Mayor

We call for a just and honorable solution to the cause of our Palestinian Arab people who offered thousands of martyrs for the sake of attaining our legitimate rights -- self-determination and the establishment of our Palestinian state under the PLO. We stress that our wise leadership, which managed to achieve military and political gains for our cause, will continue the march in order to achieve our aspiration of national independence. We are not advocates of secession but advocates of unity not only with Jordan but also with any other Arab country. However, this cannot be realized until our independent state is established.

Engineer Ibrahim ad-Daqqaq

This initiative is a Jordanian translation of President Reagan's initiative. Therefore, our rejection of the U.S. initiative logically and necessarily means rejection of the Jordanian initiative. This initiative conflicts not only with the Palestinian people's rights but also with the 1974 Rabat summit resolutions and the recent Fes summit resolutions. It is strange how the Arab reactionaries try to claim that the Fes summit resolutions are an Arab translation of President Reagan's plan despite the obvious contradiction between the two in content and spirit. Any meeting the United States seeks to hold through its initiative between Israel and any Arab regime behind the back of the Arab peoples is doomed to failure. The United States' insistence -- in agreement with the Arab reactionaries and Israel -- on continuing the Camp David course despite all the tragedies entailed by it only means persistence in drowning the region in chaos, instability and bloodbaths.

Dr 'Azmi ash-Shu'aybi, Al-Birah Municipal Council Member

Dr ash-Shu'aybi's reply came in three points. First, the experience of our Arab peoples, particularly that of our Palestinian people proved that the issue of having confidence in America is decisively settled by the Arab peoples, and not the Arab regimes. King Husayn's plan means the continuation of the Jordanian regime's connection with the United States, which antagonizes our people's rights.

Second, some Arab regimes, including Jordan, are now trying to reap the fruit of our people's steadfastness in Lebanon although these regimes remained silent over events there. Consequently, these regimes have no right to get special gains at the expense of our people's blood which was shed in Lebanon.

Third, the Jordanian king's talk about a federal union expresses the reactionary Arab regimes' ill intentions toward the Fes summit resolutions. What the kind has proposed is a violation of these resolutions, whose ink has not yet dried. Any talk by any regime about a relationship with the Palestinian people before national independence is attained in the form of an independent state led by the PLO implies suspect intentions.

SHARON: MORE SETTLERS ANSWER TO PLO-JORDAN TALKS

TA101132 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef, Avi Bettleheim and Ya'aqov Rahamim]

[Excerpt] At the Simchat Torah festivities in Yaqir in Samaria, in which 80,000 people from all over Israel participated, the defense minister said in reaction to the murderous attack on the central synagogue in Rome yesterday that this cruel act of murdering children and civilians stems from the wave of anti-Semitism in the world supported by many countries.

As for the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn, the minister said, to the sound of applause, that the answer is: "More settlers and more Jews in Judaea and Samaria."

In the course of his speech, many sympathizers who held up signs shouted support such as : "Ari'el, we are with you," "We love you Ari'el." A petition proclaiming support for the minister and his policy was also circulated for signing.

Remarks were made about the character of each Samaria settlement during the festivities. Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman, Tehiya MK Hanan Porat and NRP MK Hayim Druckman also delivered speeches. They called for increased Jewish settlement throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

PAT WARNS AGAINST TERRORIST ACTIVITY FROM JORDAN

TA121546 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] King Husayn knows very well what Israel's reaction will be if he allows the terrorists to undertake terrorist operations against us from Jordanian territory. This was stated today by Trade and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat in a speech to a delegation of U.S. businessmen visiting in Israel as guests of the bonds. Pat explained that terrorist units trained in Jordan would not pose a death threat to Israel and its security, but they would in the short-run endanger stability in Jordan, just as they had done in Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Kessler reports on Minister Pat's remarks:

[Begin recording with Pat remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Kessler] King Husayn must take into consideration that terrorist units assisted by his army will, within a short time, turn Jordan into a second Lebanon, stated Minister Gid'on Pat today while issuing a warning to King Husayn from Jerusalem.

[Pat -- in English] We must send this warning to King Husayn today: If any activities, military activities or terrorist activities, are aimed at us from Jordanian territory, Mr Husayn knows very well what our reaction will be. [end recording]

ISRAELI ENVOYS TO U.S., EUROPE SUMMONED

TA121425 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Oct 82 p 7

[Report from New York by Yosi Bar]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has decided to summon to Israel a number of ambassadors and consuls general, posted in Europe and the United States, in order to get their assessments of the status of Israel's foreign relations following the difficulties that have arisen since the beginning of the war in Lebanon.

The ambassadors slated to arrive in Israel tomorrow and Thursday are Me'ir Rosenne, from Paris; Yitzhaq Ben-Ari, from Bonn; and the consuls general from New York and Los Angeles, Naftali Lavi and Binyamin Navon.

It has been learned that some of them are bringing grim assessments of Israel's standing in the international arena and fears of a wave of anti-Semitism.

The ambassadors and consuls general will receive briefings and instructions in Jerusalem and will apparently visit IDF units in Lebanon.

The Foreign Ministry is planning a number of "rotations" of ambassadors to be summoned to Israel in order to learn the problems the country is now facing worldwide so that it can prepare itself for the situation that has been created.

BEN-ME'IR ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., SYRIAN REMARKS

TA120837 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Our friendship with the United States is a cornerstone of Israeli foreign policy. We have every intention of preserving it in all circumstances and letting no harm come to it. This was said yesterday by Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, while talking to a delegation of U.S. industrialists. In reaction to the remarks made by the Syrian information minister yesterday, Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Me'ir said that we do not need recognition of our existence, and we want our neighbors to come and talk with us at the negotiations table. Our correspondent 'Oz Frankle brings some of the deputy foreign minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Meir -- in English] I want it to be clear again, and no doubt about it in my opinion -- and I am sure I am expressing the opinion of our government -- that the United States has played and continues to play a positive role and to bring a very important contribution towards peace in our area, and as part of that, towards solving the Lebanese crisis.

[Frankle -- translates and continues] Even if we do not directly address ourselves to the criticism recently leveled at the U.S. role in the negotiations over arrangements in Lebanon, Ben-Me'ir reiterates: Despite the natural differences of opinion, the United States is an ally and a friend. Our relations with it are a cornerstone in our foreign policy.

The deputy foreign minister wanted also to react to the remarks made by the Syrian information minister yesterday regarding clause No 7 of the Fes summit resolutions.

[Ben-Me'ir -- in English] It does not make any difference what interpretation today or tomorrow is given this point of the Fes turn or not. Israel does not need the Syrians to say that they recognize Israel exists. We do not need anyone to recognize us. We need, we want Arab neighbors to come and sit and talk with us.

[Frankle -- translates and continues] The Judaea and Samaria affairs: Ben-Me'ir defines the autonomy as a compromise solution. The deputy foreign minister from the National Religious Party emphasizes: Israel committed itself to an interim period of autonomy. This government is not annexing Judaea and Samaria and does not intend to do so. [end recording]

DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. NOT EXPECTED TO AFFECT AID

TA081148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor think that Israel's aid request will be discussed in Washington this year as it has been in past years. They said that the political differences of opinion between the two countries will not influence the decisions of the U.S. Administration or Congress. The two were speaking after a meeting at which Aridor gave Lewis Israel's aid request for 1983-84. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar was at the Finance Ministry.

[Begin recording] [Ginosar] Israel is asking the United States for $3.1 billion as economic aid for the next budget year. About $1.9 billion is military aid, and Israel is asking that half of this sum be a grant and that the rest be loans. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis answered negatively to the question of whether there would be pressure by the administration concerning the economic aid to Israel.

[Lewis -- in English] We will analyze it, we will act on it -- just as we have all years in the past.

[Ginosar -- translates and continues] Finance Minister Aridor also believes that the political differences of opinion will not influence the U.S. aid.

[Aridor] I do not see any economic pressure on Israel because of political differences of opinion, and I hope that the United States knows that while the economic and defense aid to Israel is indeed in Israel's interest, it is also in the interest of the United States. This fact will be taken into account when the request is considered. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY CRITICAL OF CHIEF RABBI GOREN

TA121034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Labor Party calls for the termination of Chief Rabbi Goren's term due to his threat to set up a party if he cannot be reelected as chief rabbi. The Labor Party's reaction team also says that for a long time now Rabbi Goren has intervened in politics without authority to do so, instead of being preoccupied with the specific duties of a chief rabbi.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CHIEF RABBI, NRP FUTURE

TA121101 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT is not content with the possibility that the term of the two chief rabbis will be extended for the second time now. This points to the increasing connection made between religious and state affairs in Israel. Chief Rabbi Goren's attack on the Supreme Court justices and his declaration that he may set up a political movement only enhance the surprise about his ways, and further accentuates the need for elections to the two positions of chief rabbi in their due course.

MA'ARIV is trying to divine the meaning of the hints emanating from the circles of the National Religious Party [NRP] that it is not only the present coalition that should be taken into account. It is true that the NRP is not in the prime minister's pocket and he must take its demands into consideration, but it has not emerged strengthened from the exercise. If it wants to regain its previous status, it must be determined and not be dragged after any one political element.

OPPOSITION PROPOSES BURG HEAD GOVERNMENT

TA100736 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] Senior opposition elements have proposed to the leader of the National Religious Party [NRP], Dr Yosef Burg, that he topple the Likud government and head an alternate government formed by the Alignment, the NRP, TAMI and the small factions.

Speaking with the HA'ARETZ correspondent yesterday, Dr Burg confirmed that such a proposal had been made to him, and added that for the sake of national interests the Likud government should not be replaced by another government. Prime Minister Menahem Begin summoned the heads of all coalition factions in the wake of reports about a possible political turnover. In the meeting, Dr Burg announced that the NRP would not lend its hand to any attempt to topple the government.

For the first time yesterday, Dr Burg reacted to the widening rift between Zvulun Hammer and Gush Emunim leaders and heads of settlements. Speaking to HA'ARETZ, Dr Burg said that "the NRP's line is known; my line was clearly reflected in the fact that I accepted the prime minister's proposal to head the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs. In no way have we taken upon ourselves selling Eretz Yisra'el down the river. We aspire to an arrangement providing for peaceful coexistence with the Arabs of the historical Eretz Yisra'el. Since I have not changed my mind, I have nothing to explain. I have been and will continue to be constant in my views."

Burg added that he had been in favor of establishing a commission of inquiry following the massacre in Beirut, "and indeed such a commission has been established at the most senior level. So far, so good. The country should not be driven into an election campaign today due to the events in Beirut and the incident in Qiryat Shemona, during the meeting with Shim'on Peres. The government must prevail," Burg stated.

Dr Burg further claimed that "the appearances of MK Yosi Sarid and his colleagues in the Alignment and their utterances since the beginning of the war put the State of Israel in an inferior position in its argument with Washington."

Labor Denial

TA100956 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0939 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The Labor Party spokesman has said there is no head or tail to reports published this morning alleging that the opposition had proposed to Interior Minister Yosef Burg that he serve as prime minister. No authoritative element on behalf of the main opposition made such a proposal, the Labor Party spokesman said, and added: Dr Burg should deny the report or reveal the name of the man who suggested that he serve as prime minister.

Burg on Need for Unity

TA120521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg believes that a national unity government is necessary at present, and that if it is impossible to set up such a government, the entire people should act with unity and mutual understanding. He was talking in Hekhal Shelomo in Jerusalem at a convention marking the 30th anniversary of the Kerem Deyavne Yeshiva.

On the argument within his party, the National Religious Party, Minister Burg said one can indeed argue, but internal arguments should not include expressions such as betrayal. The head of the Kerem Deyavne Yeshiva called on rabbis and heads of yeshivas not to drag their disciples into the political argument, but to concentrate on study of the Bible and defense of the land.

EFFORTS AT SHARON-PERES RECONCILIATION CONTINUE

TA130621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The editors committee of the daily papers yesterday turned down Defense Minister Sharon's request for a meeting with them. This has been learned by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Instead of this meeting the members of the committee's presidium came to the defense minister and discussed his shaky relations with the journalists, especially the military correspondents. Ultimately, it was decided to hold a joint meeting of the editors committee and the military correspondents with the defense minister. The committee's presidium decided that after this meeting is held the editors committee meeting will agree to meet with the defense minister.

BI'R ZAYT, BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITIES REOPEN

TA122040 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Ramallah, 12 Oct (ITIM) -- The Universities of Bi'r Zayt and Bethlehem opened today for the new school year with no hitches. The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that, prior to this, civilian administration officials had conducted lengthy talks with the heads of the universities in the territories to ensure that the schoolyear would proceed without any shocks.

The civilian administration complied with the rectors' request to remove the control points at the entrances to the universities and to freeze for 1 year the administration's order, which public figures in the territories had interpreted as meddling in the universities' affairs.

Also, the formulation of the commitment that had to be signed by foreign lecturers in these universities was changed so that it no longer describes the PLO as a terrorist organization, but as hostile organization for whom support is forbidden. As recalled, four lecturers had refused to sign the previous form, opting instead to leave the country.

AL-FAJR EDITOR'S DETENTION EXTENDED 1 WEEK

TA091921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The police have extended by 7 days the detention of the editor of the East Jerusalem AL-FAJR, Ziyad Abu Ziyad. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Abu Ziyad was arrested 3 days ago for driving a car bearing an Israeli license plate, whereas he is a resident of Judaea and Samaria. His family members claim that the reason for his detention is political and that people who committed similar felonies were not arrested.

Our correspondent reports that Abu Ziyad has recently been questioned several times on his work on the newspaper's editorial desk.

'Unexpectedly' Released

TA102110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The editor of the Hebrew edition of AL-FAJR, Ziyad Abu Ziyad, was released from jail today unexpectedly, despite a decision made yesterday to remand him for another 7 days. He is suspected of driving a car bearing East Jerusalem license plates even though he is a resident of Judaea and Samaria.

AL-FAJR SENIOR EDITOR BANNED FROM WEST BANK

TA120734 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Hanna Seniora, the senior editor of the East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR was served with military orders yesterday banning him from entering the West Bank or the Gaza Strip.

The orders, issued by the officers commanding the various areas, were dated September 15 but were only given to Seniora yesterday. Military sources could not explain the reason for the delay in serving the orders, which were issued, they said, "for security reasons." The orders are in effect until February 15.

Two days ago, the newspaper's news editor and the editor of its Hebrew weekly edition, Ziyad Abu Ziyad, was released from the Bethlehem police station after being detained last week for driving a car with Israeli license plates.

The editors of the paper, which also puts out an English-language weekly, have long maintained that the authorities are bent on forcing them to close because of the strong pro-PLO line they adopt.

BRIEFS

NEW DEFENSE MINISTRY HEAD -- The Cabinet yesterday appointed Aharon Bet-Halahmi to the post of Defense Ministry director general. Bet-Halahmi has been acting director general since August and was slated to become deputy director general on January 1, under Air Force Commander David 'Ivri. But, 'Ivri has now been slated as the next chairman of the board of directors of the Israel Aircraft Industry. [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Oct 82 p 2 TA]

LIBYA

JANA REPORT ON AL-QADHDHAFI 7 OCT SPEECH

LD081048 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 1, October 8, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al Fateh Revolution addressed the grand rally held last nigh' in the village of Omar Mukhtar, at Al-Jabal al-Akhdar municipality in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the explusion of the remnants of Italian fascists.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi started his speech by greeting the father of martyrs the hero Omar Mukhtar who fought against the colonialists and mobilized the jihad movement throughout Libyan soil.

He said, "In every part of the free Jamahiriyah, we decided today to commemorate "Vengeance Day". And we come to this particular place as an expression of our gratitude to the historic role played by Omar Mukhtar in resisting colonialism. While celebrating "Vengeance Day", the day when we drove the last Italian occupationist fascists out of Libyan soil, we have to acknowledge the role of Omar Mukhtar who polarized the jihad movement all over Libyan soil and take him as a good example to follow not in command and leadership only, but also in the life of every citizen of this people and this nation".

The leader said "When the death wagon faced Libyan territory exactly as it is now facing Arab territories, Omar Mukhtar left his position as Koranic teacher at Zawiya and did not act to become leader but acted out of a sense of patriotic duty by carrying a gun to confront the death wagon.

Yet meanwhile, Idriss Senoussi escaped to Egypt when the death wagon arrived in the country, leaving the Libyans and proving his cowardice and utter despicability and non-adherence to Libyan soil".

He added: "Libya gained victory, expelling the Italians and toppling Idriss Senoussi. The Libyan people were thus rendered free and became aware of the truth about Idriss Senoussi who ruled Libya and contributed to its backwardness. He oppressed our people, established dictatorship and oppressive police rule and allowed the establishment of British, American and French bases. During his rule, Italian colonialism established itself here, killing our grandfathers and fathers and destroying the country".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the Senoussi family had sold Libya for the Italian lira and had not thought that this people will one day be a victor and will expose it to the world.

He added: "We are celebrating one of these occasions on which we expose those who deceived the Libyan people and imposed themselves as rulers on the Libyan people".

"Omar Mukhtar did not impose himself on the Libyan people until his martyrdom. He did not claim leadership or presidency but carried the gun in face of the invaders and with him joined all the Libyans from all parts of the country".

On the "Vengeance Day", the revolution's leader said: "We have driven out over 20,000 Italians occupying Libyan soil. 20,000 Italians are equal to the number of Israeli troops who occupied and stayed in Lebanon usurping the farms, stores, facilities and economy and meddling with Lebanon's affairs appointing the president, the prime minister and the commanders of the Lebanese Army, as the Italians did in Libya before the revolution".

He said: "Up till 1970, agricultural land, stores and cars were taken over by the Italians. He said Italy then nominated members of Parliament and paid vast sums of money so that they would protect its interests. He added that the Council of Ministers issued laws partial to the Italian coloniser who destroyed agricultural land, transforming it to buildings, and smuggling money under cover of these Cabinet-sanctioned laws.

The revolution's leader showed disdain for the remnants of the bygone regime who have fled abroad and who talk in the name of Libya and the so-called Libyan front and Libyan opposition.

He said: "These stray dogs composed of ex-premiers who are traitors and hirelings... what did they do when they earlier headed governments and when Libya was an Italian and English colony?... They were dogs of the Italians and not one of them handed in his resignation because of Italy's colonisation of Libya. All the laws they had signed were in the interests of the Italian colonisers..."

He added: "Did any one of them resign when the five American and British bases were established on Libyan soil? When the likes of those despicable hireling escapees talk abroad in the name of Libya, they demean the Libyan people because they sold out Libya.

The Libyan people absolutely reject the idea of being ruled again, after having realised their own authority and established the Jamahiri (mass) system, by hireling remnant escapees who had conspired against them and owed their allegiance to a corrupt regime that had served colonialism and ignored the Libyan people..."

He said: "There shall be no mercy for the agents of America. The escaped hirelings, enemies of the Libyan people, shall not escape from this people.

He said: "It will be crazy for the base leaders and governments of the eradicated era who were installed under the banner of the U.S. bases and Italian colonization and were bred on humiliation treason, treachery and denial of Libyan soil, to have ambitions of ruling Libya once again after the Libyan people established their people's authority and announced the first Jamahiriyah in history where the revolutionary committees movement was born from among the ranks of the masses to become an international force. He added that those base people are way behind the era of the masses because they are from the monarchy which still believes that the world is still passing through the era of kings.

He said: "The current monarchies in Jordan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia are museums. Upon entering them, we feel we are entering a strange museum of the Middle Ages...

Look at how the king in the Saudi Kingdom cuts off the heads of the people at the market-place? Look at how the people are treated like sheep and ruled by method of succession..."

The leader pointed to the lavish life-style of the Saudi rulers and said that instead of these life-styles being imported by ships to them from abroad, they should build factories and farms.

The leader strongly attacked the followers of the eradicated regime. He said: "The Libyan people did not ask for them when the revolution erupted. They did not go out to the streets to support them. They supported the revolution instead...

Those who spoke about Libya and its people in order to acquire money from their American and Israeli masters and their other masters in the Egyptian, Saudi and Moroccan regimes, have acquired money from regimes opposed to the Libyan people, revolution, Jamahiriyah, socialism, unity and liberation".

He continued: "These regimes are agents of America and Israel, enemies of the Arab nation that are creating the death wagon to trample all Arab countries, each and every individual one of them. It has already done so in Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt, and is now on its way to other Arab countries...

He said: "These regimes wish to see Libya, its people, revolution, industry and agriculture all erased. They wish to see Libya once again kneeling to colonialism..."

He added: "If the United States chooses to antagonise Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues, we shall challenge America anywhere. We shall go to the Bahamas Islands and meet with America there. We shall emerge there if the person being sought is Al-Qadhdhafi. Yet those who are being sought are the Libyan people and the Arab nation. They are seeking to destroy the Arab nation through a worldwide U.S. colonialist strategy. Libya is only one these positions that is resisting colonialism."

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also pointed in his speech to those who committed crimes against the Libyan people, stole their money and then escaped abroad. He said: "The Libyan people shall recover their fortune from these people and try them either in absentia or otherwise.

The door to repentance is, however, open to those who are now aware that they were living in an era of exploitation, oppression and corruption and are now living in the era of socialism and social justice and that wealth belongs equally to the Libyan people." He said the door to repentance is open to those who know that a new era has begun in Libya.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the door to repentance is wide open to all those who want to return to Libya to live honourably as the rest of the Libyans. Those who link their fate with the reactionaries, Israelis and Americans should face that fate on the hands of Libyan Arab people. He added that the files of the despicable stooges and the dirty skeletons who used to lick the shoes of the Italians and America's dogs [words indistinct] base, those who believe that America is able to protect them should know that America will not protect them as it could not protect As-Sadat on October 6 when he was killed before the eyes of America and under the surveillance of its satellites, CIA and the Rapid Deployment Force.

Moreover, America could not protect Haile Selassie from the wrath of the Ethiopian people nor could it protect the shah of Iran who America considered as cornerstone of its policies in the Middle East. The same can be said about Lon Nol in Cambodia and his colleagues in South Vietnam.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that the Jamahiriyah is fighting America in Somalia and is putting all its capabilities in the fierce fight between the Democratic Salvation Front and America. He said America wants to change this Moslem African Arab country into an American base from which it launches wars on the Arab countries, strike a siege on the Arab countries and controls Bab el Mandab [spelling of place as received] and the Red Sea so that it threatens Mecca and Medina and brings the Arab Peninsula oil under the mercy of America, its is when Somalia becomes a zone of American colonialism and influence.

He added that the Somali people led by the Democratic Salvation Front is now waging a war against the Americans in Somalia towards liberating Somalia before the U.S. bases are established. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on that the Jamahiriyah is fighting with all its capabilities alongside the Democratic Salvation Front against America which backs Siad Barre.

He said: "The Libyan Arab people has the right to self-defence and to declare war on its enemies, inside and outside the country.

The Libyan people is determined to liquidate the enemies of the revolution inside and outside the country to consolidate its freedom and defend its gains and achievements.

He added that the task of liquidating the enemies of the revolution, inside and outside the Jamahiriyah, will not be confined to the revolutionary committee only, but from now on, it will be the duty of any citizen who has faith in his revolution and the achievements it accomplished.

The revolution's leader asserted that the Libyans will pursue their escaped enemies who will be liquidated at any time or place. He ridiculed the U.S. allegations that the Palestinian people are exercising terrorism when fighting to regain their usurped land and return to their homeland.

He emphasized that the Palestinian people have the right to fight and offer martyrs towards liberating their occupied land.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi went on that all the world now acknowledges, that in the year 1948 Palestine was occupied by the Zionists who drove out the Palestinian people who are fighting now to return. This same act is described by America as terrorism, he added.

The revolution's leader said:

"We take no notice of whatever comes from America to this effect. In fact the American allegations that the revolutionary committees in Libya are exercising terrorism means we are on the right track and that the revolutionary committees are the real and genuine revolutionary force which makes a civilization that wins freedom for final emancipation.

He stressed that the awakening of the peoples has denied America many of its vital and strategic positions in Asia, Africa and Latin America and made America walk out in humiliation as was the case in Iran, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reminded that traitor As-Sadat had sold the Egypt of Abdul an-Nasir to America which shed tears in As-Sadat's funeral and rejoiced for Abdul an-Nasir's death, because the late leader Gamal Abdul an-Nasir was an unyielding opponent of America who made Egypt and the Arab nation a dynamic and effective force in facing America and towards the liberation of the Arab nation from all forms of colonialism.

The revolution's leader said the most massive marine and air lift in the 20th century was that which carried the remnants of the Italian invaders on October 1970 from Libya.

He expressed hope that the day will come when the Americans will be expelled from Egypt and the Egyptian people and army will trample the agents of America. Col. al-Qadhdhafi called on the Al Azhar in Egypt to declare a holy war for the expulsion of Israel from the country. He said: "The Al Azhar will have no Islamic or religious value if it does not perform this holy duty".

He noted that Egypt has not been an independent country. Since 1973, Egypt has been under Zionist-American occupation. He said the occupation of Egypt poses a great threat to the Jamahiriyah.

The revolution's leader said there is no escape from the reality of total mobilisation to face the death wagon which has become a reality to the Arabs who at Fes recognised the Zionist enemy.

He continued: This enemy has, however, refused to recognise the Arabs... This means that the Arab nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the is open for seizure by the Israelis. They are intent on devastating the Arab nation and are arming themselves for that purpose..."

He added that the Zionist enemy's plan calls for the emigration of 12 million Jews for occupation and settlement in Arab lands in the Nile, Euphrates, Tigris, Jordan, Litani, and Yarmuk with Jerusalem as the capital of their state...

The leader affirmed that American fighters and B52 bombers have taken off from America and strafed areas on the Libyan borders with the Western Desert of Egypt, and returned to America and that the Israelis are capable of occupying El-Barantis, Marsa Matruh and Sewah in order to fight Libya.

The leader of the revolution also made it clear that "Egypt is now considered to be a complete Zionist colony and is under Zionist-American control of which it cannot be freed unless it abrogates the Camp David agreements and tears up the Zionist flag replacing it with the flag of Palestine thereby becoming once again a true confrontation state.

He went on to say that the continued presence of Egypt under this control presents a danger to Libya.

He added that the "Egyptian regime is extremely weak and incapable of answering the enemy during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the perpetration of the mass massacres by the Zionists. The Egyptian regime also failed through its weakness to recall its ambassador from occupied Palestine or to expel the Zionist ambassador from Egypt.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi praised the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian Resistance against the Zionist occupation forces in Lebanon.

In the speech delivered yesterday evening to mark the 12th anniversary of the expulsion of remnants of Italian fascism, Col. al-Qadhdhafi also praised the heroic resistance of the socialist union and "Al-Murabitun" forces.

He said: "The Palestinian Resistance was the land mine that was hindering the enemy... They wanted to contain and destroy it so that they would advance unopposed, to occupy and destroy other Arab countries... The Arabs are supposed to thank the Palestinians for resisting the Israelis, who are not only enemies of the Palestinians but also of the entire Arabs..."

The leader asked: "Who was defending Beirut...? It was the Palestinians. The day the Palestinians left, Beirut fell. The Lebanese should thank the Palestinians for defending their city. While the people and their president were watching, the Palestinians were fighting and defending the capital of Lebanon. You all witnessed how Beirut fell after the Palestinians left and the massacres that took place there after the evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance..."

The leader continued, "Didn't the Israelis say that they did not want to enter Beirut for humanitarian reasons... The truth was not because of humanitarian reasons but for Palestinian reasons. They were afraid of the Palestinian Resistance in West Beirut....

When the Resistance left, they entered Beirut with their tanks, destroyed and massacred its women and children..."

He said: "We cannot accept this fate at all... this situation is totally unacceptable and we as men and women should fight it."

Col. al-Qadhdhafi said the Lebanese groups who participated in the fighting in Lebanon against the invasion forces were the "Al-Murabitun" and the socialist union...

Col. al-Qadhdhafi said Libyan men and women should fight, and that jihad (holy war) is an obligation on every one of us, because the Israelis are surely coming and there is no way out except waging a holy war.

He said these matters will be debated by the people's congresses because the death wagon theatens all Arabs who can only resist it or be trampled by it.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi said any Arab people who do not resist the Israelis will be destroyed by them as the Lebanese and Palestinians were destroyed.

He affirmed that the massacres committed by the Israelis in Beirut point to their barbarism and to their hatred that can only end with the complete destruction of the Arabs.

He added: "An Arab people must emerge from the Arab nation and say no to the Zionist death wagon. This must be the Libyan people. Otherwise the Arab nation will be finished...

Our people must emerge now in this dangerous and decisive period from the heart of the Arab nation. Libya is the core of the Arab nation and the Libyans are in the midst of the Arab people. (?They) should emerge now and say no to destruction, no to extinction, no to retreat and no to humiliation, whatever the price.

We have decided to reply to the Zionists in more than equal kind even if this means the extinction of the last Arab man and woman..."

SUDAN

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM 12 OCT

JN120943 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum Oct. 12 (SUNA) -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt arrived here at 11 am Sudan local time (9 GMT) for a two day visit.

Presidents Numayri and Mubarak will sign the Sudanese-Eygptian integration charter Tuesday evening. Both presidents will deliver statements on the occasion.

President Mubarak was welcomed at the airport by President Numayri, First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and the senior officials. Accompanying President Mubarak are Speaker of Egypt's People's Assembly Sufi Abu Talib, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Premier and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and the presidential political advisor Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Mubarak, Numayri Sign Charter

NC121950 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 12 (MENA) -- President Ja'far Numayri and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak signed here tonight the charter of integration between Egypt and the Sudan.

After the two presidents had signed the charter, they embraced each other amid the applause and cheers of the people at Friendship Palace.

The charter provides for the integration of the two countries' policies in the political, economic, military, social and cultural fields.

The two presidents also signed several appendices, supplementing the charter, on establishment of the Nile Valley Parliament and a Higher Council for Integration co-chaired by Numayri and Mubarak and comprising a number of aides.

The 60-member Nile Valley Parliament does not have legislative powers but it has control and follow up functions.

It submits recommendations to the Higher Council for Integration and then to the People's Assembly if a law is needed.

The parliament is to hold its first meeting during next December.

The integration charter aims at accommodating for requirements of a new stage in the relation between the two peoples whose features have been determined as follows:

1. Equal treatment for citizens of both countries.

2. Working out a detailed strategy for economic integration between the two countries.

3. Working out an integrated legislative framework removing legal obstacles and paving the road for common legislation.

4. Strengthening popular ties between the two countries through intensive meetings between the popular and masses organizations in both countries.

5. Integration action is based on the original components stemming from the values of the Islamic, Arab and African civilization as well as the principles of the (Egyptian) July 23 revolution, May 15 revolution and the (Sudanese) May 25 revolution.

6. Establishment of an organizational structure for the integration institutions providing highest attention for integrational affairs from both countries'organizations.

7. The provisions of the integration charter are not prejudicial to the rights and duties resulting from the agreements the two countries concluded before the charter comes into force.

8. The charter comes into force as soon as it is signed.

The integration charter has provided for establishment of the following organizations:

1. The Higher Council for Integration.

2. The Nile Valley Parliament.

3. The Integration Fund which is to be set up between the two countries enjoying financial and administrative independence with a budget to be approved by the integration parliament.

The fund finances projects approved by the higher council for endorsement by the Nile Valley Parliament.

Following this, President Numayri made a speech on this occasion paying tribute to the role Egypt has played for advancement of the Arab nation.

He dwelt on Egypt's sacrifices for the Arab struggle saying that "Egypt has offered youth, blood and martyrs for honor and dignity and Arab territorial sovereignty as well."

The Sudanese president used very affectionate terms in expressing welcome and brotherly feelings for President Mubarak as he was introducing him to make his speech.

President Mubarak then made a speech greeting President Numayri and the Sudanese people on this highly esteemed occasion.

Following this, the two presidents left the conference hall in the Friendship Building in Khartoum proceeding to the Friendship Hall Theatre to watch Sudanese artistic shows celebrating this occasion.

Numayri on Integration Charter

EA122042 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1719 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Speech by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri at Friendship Hall in Khartoum after the signing of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter -- live]

[Excerpt] The course of integration between Egypt and Sudan was but a foundation for the integration charter which we have completed and which we have just signed -- may God be praised for giving us success. [applause]

The integration charter, brothers, is an advance step for other steps to follow on the road of cohesiveness, mutual assistance and links between the two (?glorious) peoples. The integration charter is the natural outcome of the path of the domestic policies of the two countries and the (?effects) of external international politics on both countries. International and regional groupings have become a prominent feature of today's world.

In response to what is going on in the region, we are obliged to go beyond our own limits to react to our surroundings, confirming the role of Egypt and Sudan in the Arab and African regions. [applause] Acceleration was an obligation and a commitment so that we might go beyond the framework of the policy with a clear vision to strengthen the charter in order to make it effective and to lead to tangible and observable effects in all areas of cooperation between Egypt and Sudan.

We in Egypt and Sudan cannot stop at the threshold of integration while dangers surround us from all directions. The enemies aim at Sudan as a prelude to dominating Egypt. They planned their conspiracy against Egypt with the aim of encircling Sudan. These attempts still exist today. The conspirators are still directing their lethal arrows against the territory of the two countries. We have no [word indistinct] shield [words indistinct] except by concentrating on further cooperation and cohesiveness between the peoples of Sudan and Egypt.

Mubarak Charter Signing Speech

NC122015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1748 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the signing of an integration charter between Egypt and Sudan, at a ceremony held at the International Conferences Hall in Khartoum -- broadcast live in a linkup with Cairo radios]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, I will start by congratulating you on the occasion of the anniversary of 19 October. [applause]

Dear brother and friend, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri [applause] and dear brothers and sisters: Providence has willed that the month of the great victory should witness a new accomplishment achieved by the noble people in the Nile Valley [prolonged applause] and another important step along the path of prestige and dignity to be added to their great assets, their copious history of struggle and the great work which they are carrying out in silence and submission in order to spread civilization, kindle the torches of freedom and create a better life for man based on love, goodness and peace. [applause]

It is the will of the mighty creator that this great event should take place in Khartoum, the pearl of the Arab and African struggle [applause] and the abode of free and honest men who wrote with their pure blood bright chapters in the history of their glorious nation [cheers] and forged the road toward a new dawn through their firm adherence to what is right, abiding by principles and by safeguarding God's laws and teachings.

It is a good omen that this charter was signed on behalf of the people of Sudan by a great leader and a noble man [applause] who has proved in all situations his ability to give to his homeland and people [applause] and his preparedness to make unlimited sacrifices. He has also proved that he has a penetrating view of the future, the role of our one people in making history and changing the mode of life in this vital part of the world in the interests of the forces of peace and freedom.

My brother and friend, in whose comradeship I am proud, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, [applause] brothers and sisters, the close ties between us are not new nor are they the work of people. God Almighty has joined us with a sacred bond. History's events and the plots of the ambitious have not been able to undermine it or break it up because the natural unity which god has blessed as a mercy [as heard] for the world is stronger than any bond, nobler than any person and more eternal than time itself. It knows only one road, which does not change. It is the road of immortality and eternity.

The written history between us shows that this firm relationship prosperously existed toward the end of the ancient state in the year 2500 B.C. when the makers of glory and civilization lived as one family in the four regions -- Egypt, Nubia, northern Sudan and southern Sudan. [applause]

The ties were mutual and the relations were close. There was no sign of regionalism or fanaticism in them. (Harfuq) the Egyptian penetrated deep in the south and Piankhi the Sudanese headed north in the 8th century B.C. and established a great kingdom. He was followed by Taharka who built the first courtyard of the Karnak Temple to eternalize the unique immortal bond which has never been a motion in one direction but which has always been a reciprocal flow and a flowing stream of giving here and there. [applause]

Our forefathers set up a great civilization on the banks of the Nile which reached a high degree of progress. It attained the maximum knowledge and reached a high position unmatched in history. They were tremendously keen on preserving the close ties inside this one entity and facilitating contact and interaction among the members of the large family. This is why they insisted toward the end of the ancient state on digging a canal in the solid rocks of Aswan to facilitate navigation along the Nile's course and movement between the north and the south, consolidating the fateful link between individuals and groups and exploiting the great river to make civilization and achieve progress. [applause]

This civilization was established on spiritual values and noble principles before being established on interests and benefits. It was in the lands of this valley that man was guided through his instinct and perception to the one divine truth since the era of Akhenaten, opened his heart to Christianity and Islam without any fanaticism or extremism [applause] but with unprecedented tolerance and a strong faith that religion belongs to God and the homeland belongs to all [applause] and that we face the same challenges and share the same fate no matter how different the positions are and no matter how diversif[illegible] the views and principles are.

The son of the glorious Nile lived devoid of religious fanaticism. He also refrained from racist fanaticism which God and and His pious messengers have forbidden. He realized that God has made us into nations and tribes, that we may know each other through piety and good work in the interest of the one society of mankind devoid of the concepts of domination, exploitation and coercion. Progress is not measured by material achievements alone but it is primarily measured by noble values and aims [applause]. Man does not live by bread alone. [applause]

It is on this basis, dear brothers and sisters, that we should understand the step we are making today along the path of unity. We must consider it as a continuation of a fateful bond which is as old as time and a codification of an established reality which actually exists in our collective conscience and mind. We must consider it as a new pledge in which we undertake to continue the march along the path of the first pioneers [applause] and work united in heart and in hand for the interests of our one people and immortal nation and plege that nothing will divert us from our aims and no objective will prevent us from continuing our struggle.

We have had many experiences together along this path. We have also been the contemporaries of experiments which other fraternal peoples went through for similar or different reasons. It was essential that we should learn lessons from these experiments in order that each step we make should be based on a solid and firm foundation so that it may become permanent because the fate of the peoples and their destiny are not simple things which could be viewed with frivolity or simply considered. On the contrary, a person must approach them in all seriousness and faithfulness.

The first lesson we have learned is that the sound unionist steps must not assume the form of sudden leaps and haphazard bounces, and that their concept must not be sacrificed in pursuance of slogans. Such steps harm unity, shake the masses confidence and faith in it, distort its image and reduce the chances of achieving it in the future. Consequently, they become a curse on unity, its concept and march.

Therefore, it was natural that we should resort to gradual and progressive steps, each of which would constitute a noticeable addition to our common experiment and national asset, crystallize a real progress along the path to unity and reflect a genuine desire which penetrated deep in the hearts of the masses. What remained was that these steps should see the light in order that the political movement and its constitutional structures should come as a true expression of a social reality which guarantees this movement's continuation and success. The signing of the integration program in February 1974 came to consolidate the contacts between the two peoples in the various fields and strengthen the coordination between the popular and executive institutions.

Our signing of the integration charter today is a more advanced step along the path of unity. [applause] It is a step which will be followed by other blessed steps and other bright landmarks.

Brothers and sisters, these bold steps go beyond the persons who adopted them and struggled for them [applause] because by their action, they express a firm collective popular unanimity, represent the real interests of the masses and safeguard their rights for a secure and stable life in a bigger political entity, strong economic structure and higher social harmony.

In this historic meeting, we embrace the beloved Sudanese people in all their groups and factions. We consider every one of them as an ally in joy and affliction, [applause] a partner in benevolence and welfare and a comrade in the long struggle march, proud of his brotherhood, happy with his companionship and proud of his nobility. [applause]

By the great deed, we stand on solid ground, which cannot be shaken or rocked. Its buttress is the blood kinship and the womb relationship and the raging feeling that the existing bond between the sons of the Nile Valley is stronger and deeper than all forms of constitutional unity and that their interests are identical in all fields. There is no conflict or contradiction or separate benefits or interests but a full partnership which leaves its good effects in every part of our good earth which arranged for man his first meeting with culture and civilization.

An intellectual and cultural unity joins us. This unity made writers and poets in the two parts of the valley think in one mind, get their inspiration from a common heritage, respond with the same feelings and speak in one tongue making it difficult for a person to separate between one and the other on the basis of regional affiliation. There is no difference, for example, among the ideas and sentiments of the prince of poets Ahmad Shawqi, the Nile poet Hafiz Ibrahim, 'Abbas al-Aqqad, Salah 'Abd as-Sabur, Muhammad Muhammad 'Ali, Muhammad Sa'id al-Abbasi, Mubarak al-Maghrabi [applause], Muhammad al-Fayturi and 'Abdallah at-Tayyib. They all are the product of one culture. They are the messengers of one culture and the sons of an immortal civilization.

Brothers and sisters, what joins us also is a fateful affiliation to the glorious Arab nation and a special responsibility in defending its strategic interests in this unique position and protecting its rights and sanctities from ambition and intrigue.

We are joined together by an affiliation to the African Continent -- its history, civilization and interests -- a common commitment to side with the fraternal African peoples in every step they make along the path of construction and progress. [applause]

We are also joined together by a pledge which we have undertaken to support national liberation movements everywhere [applause] to back up people struggling to get rid of imperialism and exploitation in all forms and to benefit from the bitter experiences we have had with imperialism, from our revolutions for liberation and reconstruction, and from the exhaustive efforts we exerted with friendly states to establish a new international system which would realize for society more justice and equality and herald a happier future for the coming generations of our sons. [applause]

We are also joined by a firm commitment to the policy of nonalignment -- a philosophy and a course -- [applause] and a genuine preparedness to extend the bridges of friendship and cooperation with all the states and people who desire to meet us on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs and avoidance of exploitation. We are the advocates of contact and interaction and the messengers of peace and love among all nations and people. [applause]

Above all, we are joined by a deep faith in God, His values, teachings and a complete loyalty to the people and a decisive choice of democracy from which we do not deviate or waver because democracy is the greatest guarantee for the success of the march along the path of right and goodness.

May God give us success and watch over our work. God's peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

GHANA

RAWLINGS SPEAKS TO BORDER DEFENSE COURSE

AB122055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A 2-week basic military training for more than 250 members of People's Defense Committees drawn from 5 border regions began today at the youth leadership training institute at Afienya in the greater Accra region. The members will patrol and reinforce operations along the borders.

Addressing the participants, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, advised them to take their training seriously and go back to defend the country's borders. He asked them to sustain whatever tactics they would be taught during their training, adding that they should have the capacity to go through the training.

The participants complained about the lack of equipment for their operations to check smuggling along the borders. They appealed to the government to arm them since smugglers are always armed. This will help them to operate effectively.

Curfew passes should also be provided them to enable them to carry out patrol duties during the night. They accused some border guard personnel of colluding with smugglers to take cocoa and other goods across the borders during curfew hours.

GOVERNMENT DENIES VIOLATING TOGO'S AIRSPACE

AB081903 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The government has denied reports by the Togolese authorities on allegations of incidents on the Ghana-Togo border and violations of Togolese airspace by a Ghana military aircraft. An official statement issued today says the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] is surprised about such reports. The statement emphasizes that at no time has Ghanaian military aircraft violated Togolese airspace and deeply regrets that matters which have for a long time been the subject of diplomatic contact between the two countries should now be so dramatically turned into a public propaganda exercise.

The PNDC reiterates what it has always made clear to the Togolese Government, namely that it desires to maintain the spirit of good neighborliness which has animated their relations based on brotherhood and mutual understanding of each other's peculiar circumstances.

The statement stresses that the government, however, has the duty to prevent the sabotage of the country's economy through smuggling and black marketeering on its border. This is an obligation which the PNDC will not shirk. In protecting the economy, the government will continue to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the basic principles of good neighborliness are upheld. The statement adds that the PNDC wishes to maintain the spirit of mutual understanding and good neighborliness which has always existed between the two countries.

PNDC REDUCES FINE OF FORMER NPP CHAIRMAN

AB090749 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Exceprt] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has reviewed a number of sentences imposed by the Board of the Public Tribunal. At its meeting in Accra yesterday, the council confirmed or increased some of the sentences while a few were reduced in accordance with the powers conferred on it by the proclamation.

Okutwer Bekoe [former chairman of the National People's Party] who had a 7-year jail sentence plus half a million cedi fine, had his sentenced reviewed. He will spend 7 years in prison with hard labor and forfeit an amount of $4,600 and 600 pounds sterling which he attempted to smuggle out of the country. The half a million cedi fine has been quashed.

PNDC APPROVES TROOPS FOR NAMIBIA PEACE FORCE

AB111903 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has approved of Ghana's participation in the peacekeeping operations of the UN transitional assistance group in Namibia. This is in response to a request from the United Nations for a contingent to assist in the operations toward the independence of Namibia. The approval is also in fulfillment of the government's earlier commitment to the United Nations to provide such a force should it become necessary.

A statement from the office of the PNDC in Accra said the contingent would involve 740 soldiers of all ranks of the Ghana Armed Forces. The statement said in this connection, the PNDC is actively taking steps to (?study) the full coverage of the peacekeeping operations in the territory in order to ensure that Ghana's participation would contribute to an accelerated move toward the settlement of the independence issue in favor of a genuine Namibian people.

Meanwhile, the leader of the SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, is expected to visit Ghana soon for discussions on developments in Namibia. Ghana is already serving in the UN interim force in Lebanon, in the Middle East.

MEDICAL GROUP TOLD OF 'EXODUS' OF PROFESSIONALS

AB121552 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Accra, Oct 12 (AFP) -- The few members of Ghana's professions who have not left the country are becoming more disillusioned daily by the catastrophic conditions, notably in the medical services, the Ghana Medical Association (GMA) heard at their annual conference.

In a review of the current situation, Mr Ayibotele, immediate past president of the country's association of recognized professional bodies, said there was "nothing to be cheerful about" in Ghana.

"We are losing our men like in the exodus of biblical times," he said. "The few that remain are getting disillusioned day by day."

Those who normally would not have left, or who at the beginning of the decline felt they could stick it out, are now talking seriously and openly about leaving, Mr Ayibotele said.

"Some have offers, but they are temporising in the hope that a light will begin to appear at the end of the tunnel. If the light does not appear, I do not know how many of you will be here this time next year," he added.

This situation existed not only among professionals but also among skilled and unskilled workers, Mr Ayibotele warned.

He recalled that 18 months ago the GMA tried to force the attention of the then government and the nation on deteriorating conditions in hospitals and clinics in Ghana, but official response was in the main negative.

Meanwhile standards of service in those institutions are "falling day by day", Mr Ayibotele warned. "How can you have a hopsital or clinic where there is no soap for the medical staff to wash with, no protection for internal examinations, no disinfectants, cotton wool or bulbs?"

The water supply "runs when it will", sterilising equipment won't work and there is a shortage of plaster, bedding, and milk for new-born babies, Mr Ayibotele said.

The state of the road and transport system, the water supplies, the electricity and telephone services, the facilities for running the judicial services, all showed that "we are indeed sinking", he noted, adding that it was a matter of time before these services were no longer available.

Mr Ayibotele called for policies to release the energies of Ghanaians and not stand in their way or stifle their initiative, less government interference, and proper regard and incentive for those on whom the economy depends, such as farmers and fishermen.

"It makes no economic sense to ask a producer of any item to sell below the cost of production," Mr Ayibotele said.

LIBERIA

DOE ORDERS PAYMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES

AB121636 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Head of State Commander in Chief (CIC) Samuel K. Doe has instructed Acting Finance Minister John Bestman to pay all government employees for the months of August and September without delay. He said all government employees, who have not received their August salary checks, must be paid this Friday, October 15, while salary checks for the month of September must be paid without delay no later than Monday, October 18.

CIC Doe gave the instruction today following a brief visit to the Finance Ministry today to find out why government employees have not been paid for the months of August and September.

The Liberian leader, who held a brief discussion with Acting Minister Bestman, expressed regret that government salary checks were delayed, and appealed to all government employees to be understanding as government would ensure that they were paid regularly, beginning the end of October.

CIC Doe, however, noted that government checks had been delayed because of negligence on the part of most of ministries and agencies in submitting their payrolls to the Finance Ministry and [words indistinct] the introduction of manual system of check making. The Liberian leade. expressed that the temporary replacement of the computer system with the manual system was aimed at curbing payroll padding and other corrupt practices at the various ministries and agencies of government.

Earlier, Mr Bestman informed the head of state that only four ministries have not been paid for the month of August, and attributed this to the delay in the submission of payrolls to his ministry and the shortage of personnel to sort out checks.

NIGERIA

BAN ON POLITICAL RALLIES LIFTED IN LAGOS STATE

AB111730 Lagos NAN in English 1720 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, Oct 11 (NAN) -- The ban on political rallies and processions in Lagos has been lifted, a statement from the state police command said today.

The ban was announced on Aug 16, during the registration of voters in the state for the 1983 general elections.

The statement said that since the registration which necessitated the ban had been suspended, it was also expedient to lift the ban for the meantime.

The statement, however, warned that the lifting of the ban should not be taken as a licence to disrupt the peace existing in the state.

It called for the cooperation of members of the public and urges them to report any unusual occurences to the nearest police station.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CANADA'S TRUDEAU

AB120847 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] President Gnassingbe Eyadema yesterday morning received in audience at the presidential palace a four-man Canadian delegation led by Charles Lapointe, minister of state for external affairs in charge of Francophone African countries. Following the audience, Mr Lapointe indicated that he had delivered to President Eyadema a message from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau. The message concerns sentiments of friendship and the importance Mr Trudeau personally attaches to the relations existing between Canada and Togo.

Talking about the discussions he had with General Eyadema, the Canadian minister said that they concerned international issues, particularly the North-South dialogue, the problems of the OAU and Western Sahara.

Concerning Canadian assistance to the developing countries, Mr Lapointe specified that the Canadian government has committed itself to raising development aid to five percent of its gross national product in 1985 and to seven percent at the end of the decade.

Shortly after his audience with the head of state, the Canadian minister of state attended a working session in which several members of the Togolese Government participated. This working session was the last point on the agenda of Mr Lapointe, who left Lome yesterday afternoon.